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CTK CITES CSSR DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MADRID CSCE

LD042308 Prague CTK in English 2108 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Feb (CTK)--Radoslav Klein, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, said at today's plenary session that Czechoslovakia is convinced that goodwill and mutual respect of one another's sovereign rights will make it possible to successfully complete the proceedings here.

He said that from the viewpoint of European security, Czechoslovakia regards of prime importance the need to halt the arms race and the dangerous development stemming from the growing concentrations of armed forces and armaments.

"That is why convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is of crucial importance for us, and its positive result will be the criterion of the success of our work and of our responsible approach to detente in Europe", Klein said.

Proposals put forward at the Madrid meeting which concern cooperation in economy, culture, education, contacts and information also deserve consideration.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that this cooperation will be the wider and more diverse the greater the confidence between states will be, Radoslav Klein said, and spoke of the difficulties impeding trade and economic cooperation between states with different socio-economic systems.

He stressed the need to abstain from any acts impeding economic cooperation and trade, as formulated in a proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia. He also voiced support for the proposals of the socialist countries to convene a high-level conference on energy, and long-term programs of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

"Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, in contrast to a number of other states, best demonstrate their responsible and active attitude to the questions of human rights and freedoms", Radoslav Klein said, adding that all the rights and freedoms are not only proclaimed in the Czechoslovak Constitution but that their exercise is guaranteed by concrete legislation, and by the entire system of material measures of governmental bodies and social organization.

"Only in the socialist social system is it possible to ensure human rights so fully and in all respects."

Speaking of the subversive radio stations Liberty and Free Europe, he stressed that Czechoslovakia will permit no one, under any firm, to undermine the socialist system which the Czechoslovak people had freely chosen.

The Czechoslovak delegation will do everything to ensure that the Madrid meeting reaches a successful conclusion.

The other speakers at today's session were the delegates of the Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, Holland and Yugoslavia.

RUDE PRAVO ON "DISRUPTIVE TACTICS' OF NATO MEMBERS

LD010024 Prague CTK in English 1701 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 31 Jan (CTK)--If the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories is to fulfil its mission it must have constructive course and yield positive results, it must help solve the most burning issues of European and global relations, and lead to relaxation especially in the military sphere, RUDE PRAVO wrote in its editorial today.

This means that the NATO delegations must put an end to their disruptive tactics and seek positive solutions to the main contemporary problems.

There have recently been many indications that reactionary circles in the West still try to undermine the process of detente, the paper said and recalled increased NATO attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries, and the fact that some members of the new U.S. administration are not interested in continued detente, as proved by statements of Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The raising military budgets of the U.S., the F.R.G. and other Western countries are further evidence of the approach of some Western countries to the Final Act, which stressed that military relaxation is the main prerequisite for peaceful development in the future.

However, there are other alarming facts, the paper said, and added that the Washington-inspired campaign against progressive forces in El Salvador and the West German supplies of submarines to the Pinochet regime are hardly in harmony with the spirit of the Helsinki document.

RUDE PRAVO went on to recall that the delegations of the socialist countries in Madrid have tabled a significant proposal to convene a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, and to stress that such conference could play an important role in efforts for durable, just and democratic peace.

Problems and different views at the Madrid meeting also concern the question of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, but the gap between these views can be bridged if the delegations of Western states show will to arrive at constructive conclusions.

The Czechoslovak delegation has been striving, together with delegations of other socialist countries, for a constructive course and fruitful results of the meeting, and it will thus continue also in the future. It will support everything conducive to peace in Europe, RUDE PRAVO concludes.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE, WARNS AGAINST FASCISM

LD042050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Madrid, 4 Feb (ADN)--Spokesman for the socialist states at the Madrid meeting today described the continuation and deepening of the process of detente as being vital and in the interests of all states and peoples in Europe. GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich said at the plenary meeting that the political will for safeguarding peace must also include decisive measures against racist, fascist and neofascist activities. He assessed the attitude toward the revival of the fascist danger in some capitalist countries as a criterion for their readiness to work for the lasting protection of peace, security and human rights.

Together with the representatives of the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries the GDR spokesman decisively rejected attempts by the Netherlands, on behalf of the other NATO states, to negate the danger of the revival of fascism and reject the adoption of a Romanian proposal calling for legislative and other measures against fascism, neo-fascism, racism and chauvinism. In this connection Ambassador Steglich recalled the high responsibility of journalists in the dissemination of information which, to a considerable degree, could contribute to the strengthening of peace and the promotion of trust between the peoples.

KULTURA INTERVIEWS POLISH CSCE DELEGATION LEADER

LD042148 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (PAP)--The cultural weekly KULTURA carries an extensive interview with the head of the Polish delegation to the Madrid CSCE meeting, Foreign Vice-Minister, Marian Dobrosielski, who evaluated the first stage of the meeting and the Polish initiatives put forth in its course.

The current international situation, and the East-West relations in particular, must of needs be reflected in the course of meetings of the kind underway in Madrid, Dobrosielski said. Therefore, in regard to the international situation at the moment of opening the meeting, the very fact that its first stage proceeded in a relatively good atmosphere must be considered a big success. Another success is that, although some NATO states launched a concerted attack primarily on the Soviet Union, they did not manage to turn the meeting [few words indistinct].

From the purely Polish viewpoint, Minister Dobrosielski continued: I believe that the fact that our internal affairs were not debated in Madrid is a significant thing in plus.

Speaking about Poland's contribution to the meeting, Minister Dobrosielski said that the most important Polish proposal is that for convening in Warsaw next October a conference on military detente and disarmament with the participation of all the CSCE states.

The rank of this proposal is all the higher as the issue of halting the arms race and launching a disarmament debate is of key importance for security and cooperation in Europe. Secondly, the fact that the Polish proposal is actually a proposal of the socialist states testifies to the trust the states of our community place in Poland and her foreign policy, which is particularly important in the present situation.

Jointly with the USSR, Poland has also submitted a slightly modified proposal from Belgrade and a proposal to convene in 1982 a conference on European cooperation in energy.

Other Polish proposals concern cooperation and exchanges in education, culture and interpersonal contacts. The latter of those, prepared jointly with Hungary, is aimed at providing more personal security, legal and cultural protection and medical care to all foreigners temporarily staying in other countries.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE WORKING GROUP

AU042012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Feb (AGERPRES))--Within the Madrid conference working body that debate the problems of cooperation in the field of culture, education, information and personal contacts the Romanian representative presented the preoccupation of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to promote wide exchanges and relations of cooperation with all the states in the field of information, setting out from the observance of objective truth while presenting the material and spiritual creation of each people. In this framework the Romanian representative has highlighted the special importance attached by Romania to the adoption of concrete measures at the Madrid conference, measures apt to secure the elimination of the grave danger spelled over the peace of the world by the intensification of the war propaganda, the increasing violence and terrorism, measures that should guarantee the observance of the national independence and the people's right to life, to a free, dignified existence, to peace.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ON CSCE 'INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION'

AU032010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Feb (AGERPRES)--The Romanian representative has presented to the working body that debates the problems of the cooperation in the economic, scientific, technic and environment fields, the proposal "industrial cooperation" showing that this Romanian initiative sets out from the real premise that the CSCE participant states have wide economic, technical and financial possibilities as well as the necessary human resources for expanding the cooperatin among them. That is why, he said, in the final document of the Madrid conference reasserted should be resolve of the participant states to make sustained efforts so that in the future the cooperation in industry may contribute to a greater extent to the expansion and diversification of the economic relations and exchanges, to the dissemination of the results of contemporary science and the materialization of the transfer of new techniques and technologies.

The Romanian representative highlighted that the proposal aims concretely at expanding higher forms of cooperation, envisaging a permanent exchange of economic information and data among partners, concerning the possibilities of negotiating and signing industrial cooperation contracts, and a more direct and more efficient participation of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE-UNO) in the promotion in this cooperation.

Likewise, the Romanian proposal is for the examination by the UN/ECE of the possibility of developing a permanent framework which, by proper ways and means should contribute to the promotion of industrial cooperation among the participating countries.

Referring to other states' proposals as regards the commercial exchanges, industrial cooperation and environment, the Romanian representative stressed the marked convergence of ideas, the complementary character of many of the presented proposals and suggestions, the fact that they offer a good ground for negotiations to the end of attaining in the end a consensus on a substantive document to meet the interests and preoccupations for progress and development of all participating countries. The Romanian delegate emphasized that this demands that already in the current stage the discussions be not limited to a mere academic presentation and analysis of the various proposals. They should be channelled towards seeking out concrete, practical ways and means meant to stimulate and actuate widely the economic, scientific and technical cooperatin thus contributing to the strengthening of trust, understanding and security in Europe.

WEINBERGER'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU041118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] At his first press conference, the new U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stated that the Reagan administration (?will not decide to stop) production of neutron bombs, which will be deployed in West Europe. The atmosphere of the entire press conference was extremely aggressive and the Pentagon chief characterized Carter's decision to cancel the plans on producing neutron weapons as incorrect. this press conference, Weinberger also stressed that Washington has no intention of eliminating or even reducing by a single ship its military presence in the Persian Gulf area. The United States is ready to dispatch troops to Israel, Egypt and other states in the Middle East if asked to do so.

In line with the intensified anti-Soviet campaign of the new administration, Weinberger did not fail to repeat the malicious assertions about certain Soviet military superiority and a Soviet threat. In connection with these statements, REUTER reported from Brussels that the decision on producing neutron weapons will provoke a new wave of indignation in West Europe.

Shortly after the press conference, U.S. State Department (?adviser) William [name indistinct] also spoke in Washington and said that the Reagan administration has discussed certain data connected with [words indistinct] SALT II. [sentence indistinct]

UPI reported that a report on earmarking additional funds for updating the U.S. Army has been submitted to Congress. It was again stressed (?in this report) that the Soviet Union has superiority in conventional weapons [words indistinct] in areas such as Latin America, Southeast Asia and Africa. It was again insisted on that the budget earmark funds for building a new plant for the production of chemical weapons.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA DEPUTIES' CONFERENCE

AU302000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of the National Assembly deputies from the Sofia Okrug was held in Sofia today. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, attended the conference which discussed the forthcoming tasks connected with the Ruse conference decision on increasing mass consumption goods and (?developing) the self-sufficiency system.

Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council, read a report on the present state of the trade network and public services and on the trends toward which efforts should be directed for commissioning new enterprises for mass consumption goods and for reconstructing existing ones as well as for expanding everyday and trade services. The problem about the quality of public services and about more rational utilization of abandoned lands for developing agriculture was also discussed. The role of the National Assembly deputies in fulfilling the tasks connected with this aspect of the party's social policy was also stressed. The National Assembly deputies attending the conference forwarded various proposals.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech touching on the tasks which have to be resolved at the present stage of development in expanding the production of mass consumption goods and in decisively improving public services.

BRIEFS

BCP DELEGATION TO SFRY--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee from 26 to 30 October a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Gancho Ganev, member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Science and Social Management, visited the SFRY. The delegation was briefed on the LCY ideological-political and organizational preparation of the cadres. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jan 81 p 6 AU]

PRESS, RADIO VIEW DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

Lipavsky Article

AU041255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Warsaw: "'Solidarity's' Power Ambitions: Observers' View: Demands Made by Walesa's Trade Union to the Polish Government Are Outside the Framework of This 'Nonpolitical' Organization's Statutes"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 February--The stance of some "Solidarity" functionaries gives the impression that they want to maintain and escalate the tension in the country. To do that, any pretext is good enough. At one time it is the issue of free Saturdays, at another it is access to information media, the demand for registering the so-called Rural Solidarity or pushing through personnel changes. This is what a commentary published in TRYBUNA LUDU on Monday says about the negotiations between the government and representatives of the so-called Independent Trade Unions "Solidarity."

The resistance of society and the economy have their limits, TRYBUNA LUDU says further. The society is tired and the country weakened. Only a bit of imagination is enough to realize the extensive consequences arising from prolonging this state of affairs.

Local observers point out that the demands which Walesa's trade unions make to the government are, in essence, outside the framework of the statutes of the "nonpolitical" organization which it passes itself off as, and make out of the so-called independent trade unions a POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WITH AMBITIONS OF POWER. That is obvious not only from the attempts to influence the public, with the help of even state information media, and to have influence on the organization of private farmers, but also from the demands to set free those who committed punishable offenses against the state, who attempted to smash the youth and students movements and so forth.

A number of observers are now asking themselves whether the leadership of Walesa's trade unions in Gdansk will keep its pledge of Friday: that is, among other things, to respect within the framework of their publishing activity the principles of last August's agreements. TRYBUNA LUDU notes that "Solidarity" constantly exceeds its authority and keeps on stepping into the sphere of political activity. Among other things, this applies to the individual strike actions and slogans that have totally political objectives--for example, the removal of state and party functionaries. "Solidarity's" Szczecin weekly JEDNOSC quite openly encourages mistrust toward the government, and WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC in the Katowice area is the platform for downright antisocialist forces.

The communique of the aforementioned Friday session states that the government "noted the necessity that the Solidarity publishing agencies observe the principles adopted in the August agreements." However, the representatives of Walesa's trade unions stated at a press conference immediately afterwards that they have nothing to do with the communique, that it is only an official position. Translated into everyday terms, that means they are not bound by the government communique. Although the leadership of the Walesa organization adopted, in Gdansk on 29 January, the decision on ending all strikes in the country, they have not really ended everywhere; as a matter of fact, a number of strikes continue.

Many observers ask where, then, is the guarantee that "Solidarity" will finally really end this policy of pressure?

Therefore, the Friday negotiations of the government with representatives of Walesa's trade unions must in no case be regarded as the conclusion of the period of conflict and tension. On the pages of the weekly POLITYKA, journalist Jerzy Urban rightly depicted the endeavors of "Solidarity" as a "struggle for power," as a "contention for who wields power in Poland, how much, and to what extent...."

Solidarity 'Irresponsible'

LD042010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Pavel Kopecky report from Poland]

[Text] According to the latest Polish radio and television reports, the situation is still tense in some parts of the country. In Bielsko-Biala Voivodship the strike is continuing in more than 100 key enterprises for the ninth day, city and country buses are not working and supplies to inhabitants are becoming worse. The situation is slightly better in Rzeszow and Jelenia Gora, where government commissions and representatives of the so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity are holding negotiations. In Jelenia Gora, a strike alert is in effect for the fourth day.

The causes of the strike in Bielsko-Biala are political. it is an act of pressure against local party and state officials and leading economic workers in several enterprises. This willful activity of [word indistinct] organization of Walesa's so-called trade unions of Bielsko-Biala Voivodship complicates the already difficult economic situation of the country. As Stanislav Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in his speech Monday, the economic situation is much worse than it was a month ago. The general strike in Bielsko-Biala causes losses amounting to almost Z(?30) million a day. Extraction of coal has fallen considerably.

If the situation in the next period continues as in January, Poland will have to import coal. Polish power stations feel this shortage, particularly the irregular supplies. Many of them have reserves for only 1 or 2 days, so they must limit production of electricity. These are the results of the irresponsible activity of some leaders of Walesa's so-called trade unions and their antisocialist advisers. It is activity against Socialist Poland and against the interests of Polish working people.

PELIKAN ADVISING SOLIDARITY ON 1968 CSSR EVENTS

LD041742 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[From the "Topics of the Day" program]

[Text] In his comment discussing developments in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka quotes an ancient Czech proverb which says where there is no work, there will be no cake. But, continues our analyst, the leaders of Poland's so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity would like a big cake without work--much more than that in fact. Although they maintain that the Solidarity trade unions are not a political organization, they keep pressing the government for new concessions, putting forward clearly political demands.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of Poland's United Workers' Party, said on Monday that it is impossible to keep quiet about and just take notice of the fact that the Solidarity unions, following the advice of some instigators, advisers and leaders, are being dragged into activities which have nothing in common with their statutes and that they are trying to play the role of an opposition party. Some British information media are therefore appealing to the prudence of Solidarity.

They do not hide certain fears that increased pressure on the government may eventually lead to the loss of what Solidarity has allegedly attained already. They say that demands should be put forward moderately and gradually. This is a classic example of stealthy counterrevolution which is no less odious and dangerous than the impatience of U.S. circles, apparently influenced by U.S. intelligence who would like to see an immediate and all-out defeat of the Polish Government.

The ranks of those giving advice to the Solidarity unions were also joined by one Jiri Pelikan, a man who used to belong to the rightwing of Dubcek's Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership in 1968. This highly ambitious man has betrayed his country and is now active in the West. Back in 1968 he propagated what was called the Prague Spring. Today he is propagating the so-called Polish Summer. In an article published in his Rome-based paper LISTY, Pelikan complains that back in 1968 rightwing forces within the Communist Party leadership had not succeeded in winning over the workers. He is expressing satisfaction over the fact that for the time being Solidarity is successful in confusing Poland's working people with demagogical slogans and unrealistic demands.

On the other hand he advises the Solidarity leaders not to launch a frontal attack against Poland's United Workers' Party but to strike roots within its ranks and then enforce their antisocialist demands. In actual fact, Pelikan advises the Solidarity leaders to do what he did in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and what ended in failure. He does not content himself with advice for Solidarity, but he is trying to appeal to Czech and Slovak workers; he criticizes them for what he calls their passive attitude to developments in Poland. He objects to the fact that Czechoslovakia's working people are immune to infection by what Pelikan chooses to call Polish Summer. He sees the cause of this fact in that the people of Czechoslovakia are better off, that they are not suffering under economic duress.

But what Jiri Pelikan fails to see is the moral maturity and prudence of Czechoslovakia's working class. After all, that is what he underestimated as early as 1968. He would be surprised to hear the views of Czechoslovakia's working people about the hazardous gamble performed by the leaders of Solidarity, which they describe as unreasonable and detrimental to the people of Poland and their country.

The activities of the Solidarity leaders endanger the peaceful life of the population, gamble with the fate of socialism in Poland and at the same time gamble with the fate of security and peace in Europe. As a neighbor of Poland, Czechoslovakia cannot be indifferent to these facts.

APN COMMENTATOR DISMISSES U.S. CONCEPT OF 'LINKAGE'

AU041404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by APN political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov: "An Untenable Concept: A. Haig's Notion Which Does Not Correspond to the World's Needs"]

[Text] At his very first press conference, on 28 January, the new U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig confirmed the "subject to conditions" theory as the basis of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. That could be expected, because U.S. President Ronald Reagan himself repeatedly said in his interviews that he is convinced of the great significance of such an approach.

We can infer from the U.S. officials' reflections on that topic their notions of future American-Soviet negotiations: The Soviet Union will be reprimanded for its "bad conduct," will then promise to "be good" and the United States will generously assent to cooperation.

The very first press conference by the secretary of state shows the dangers which the "subject to conditions" concept entails: Alexander Haig charged the Soviet Union with supporting international terrorism. In fact, however, the Soviet Union condemns terrorism for reasons of principle. Making the development of Soviet-American relations "subject to conditions" and linking them with false accusations--that is a path leading directly into a blind alley. As we will show later, the "subject to conditions" concept is negative even in the real world; but it is especially dangerous in the world of fantasy into which the American secretary of state was brought by his statements on the "unprecedented level of Soviet support for international terrorism in the world."

Adherents of dialectics will be the first to argue that everything in the world is connected with everything. Such a broad generalization is not, however, inconsistent with a stage-by-stage approach to solving international problems, including those existing in Soviet-American relations. On the other hand, the pseudo-dialectic approach of making everything "subject to conditions" will hamper progress because it will benefit the enemies of that which is good.

In the American political jargon there exists the term "linkage." A linkage can be either positive or negative. In the first instance, positive elements set free the original positive impetus, yielding, on the aggregate, a positive effect. In the second instance, on the other hand, the combination and mutual influence of negative elements yield a negative effect.

The "subject to conditions" concept is, in theory and practice, an example of a negative linkage. Everything that is negative in Soviet-American relations--or even nonexistent, as the case of terrorism shows--becomes entangled in a Gordian knot....

Such a concept has no prospects. It presupposes first an infallibility in its author and second his right to judge others. The first is, as far as the United States is concerned, completely unsubstantiated--anyone can recall with ease a multitude of heinous instances of aggression, interference and organization of terrorist actions by the CIA. The second is at variance with normal relations among sovereign states. No one has appointed the United States to play the role of a judge or a lecturing and punishing headmaster.

The "subject to conditions" policy has already been applied in practice. One can mention in that connection the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which in fact canceled the Soviet-American trade treaty because the Soviet side naturally rejected the attempt to make the treaty's approval contingent on U.S.-dictated changes in Soviet emigration policy, measures aimed at limiting trade and attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympics as a consequence of the events in Afghanistan, and so forth.

Advocates of the "subject to conditions" concept such as Henry Kissinger, who keeps reminding one of it, view it perhaps as an additional diplomatic leverage by means of which it is possible to achieve unilateral advantages in negotiations with the Soviet Union. However, the entire course of those negotiations shows that success can be expected only when the principle of equality is adhered to.

The truth is that the "subject to conditions" concept furnishes the enemies of normal relations with the Soviet Union with a convenient opportunity to stiffle any good initiatives.

Imagine, an American banker told me, that in the years of relaxing tension the Soviet Union had made its assent to more extensive contacts with the United States conditional on the liberation of Angela Davis, who was in custody at that time. Or that in 1972 it had turned down President Richard Nixon's visit to Moscow because precisely at that time he resumed bombing an ally of Moscow--North Vietnam. As is known, the Soviet side proceeded correctly by refusing to link those diverse matters.

The concept of linking various matters and making them "subject to conditions" can also be accepted--but it must be imbued with positive content: with the endeavor to link everything that is positive, with the endeavor to go from one agreement to another, from one sphere of cooperation to another, with the endeavor to use the results that have been achieved as a basis for further advancement.

In its present negative interpretation, there is a danger that it will lead Soviet-American relations into a blind alley. It can be doubted that it corresponds to the national interests of the United States itself. We do not doubt that it is at variance with the interests of peace.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES YOUNG WRITER'S WORK

AU031100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 81 p 5

[Stanislav Juga article: "Instead of a Book Review; Experiment to the Detriment of Literature"]

[Text] The current prose of young writers and beginners in the field is marked by a considerable dependence on their own life experience, by too much insistence on their authorial ego and by fiery resistance against all restricting conventions. Beside the latest works of M. Bezousek and V. Stuchly, this is also attested to by Richard Crha's (1953) first work "The Time of Honey, Sugar and Raspberries," published by the Profil Publishing House not too long ago.

Crha's manuscript sparkles with unbridled irony and situation humor--even though not too demanding--but also with a fair portion of disrespect for the literary language and literature. It is possible that his stories are not at variance with the life experience of an individual, but they do not at all correspond with artistic portrayal and its veracity. But let this go, everyone must "suffer through" his first work, learn a lot from it and afterwards step outside its intoxicating effect.

However, the reader gets hurt when he reads in the November issue of OSTRAVSKY KULTURNI MESICNIK Crha's latest story "Diapers Full of Ink," which, unfortunately, is not the desirable and expected step forward, but a strange shuffling in one spot. A bit more demanding reader will probably become embarrassed, even if (or precisely because) he has a great sense of humor. In the story, the author describes in an "unconventional" manner his foray into literature, because his diapers already conclusively attested to the birth of a talented writer, who--according to himself--"has to be a bit nutty, better more than less...." It is hard to believe that the editorial office could publish this literary experiment in a spot where we usually read stories of good standard. Crha's story disparaged and belittled everything that could be disparaged and belittled: the purpose of literature, the writer's mission, the beauty of the Czech language, himself and thus actually also the reader. He really managed to do far too much all at once--also thanks to the editor who proposed that the story be published.

However, the real purpose of literature lies not in a spontaneous experiemnt, but in yearning for a truthful artistic portrayal to depict the variety of our present.

CHNOUPEK VISITS, HOLDS TALKS IN ALGERIA FROM 3 FEB

For Algerian reportage of the visit by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Algeria, including his talks at the Algerian Foreign Ministry and the signing of an agreement on judicial cooperation, see the Algeria subsection of the North Africa section of the 5 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent editions.

KAEUBLER COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER PRESS CONFERENCE

DW041315 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The new U.S. secretary of defense, Weinberger, held his first press conference in the Pentagon, the military headquarters of the United States. Horst Kaeubler, our Washington correspondent, was present:

Dear listeners, we will know more about the orientation of American armament policy when Secretary of Defense Weinberger presents the Pentagon's military budget in late February. According to statements by Mr Weinberger to the Senate Armed Forces Committee, the new U.S. military budget will be clearly different from the budget drafts of the Carter administration. The first press conference by the new Pentagon master indicated that armament will be the number one priority problem.

Weinberger said that the strengthening of the United States' military position calls for higher armament expenditures, even if it means the curtailment of social programs. The new Pentagon chief stressed at the press conference that it is imperative for the United States to have as quickly as possible a new generation of strategic arms systems. Weinberger announced areas where decisions will be made in the near future. These involve new and mobile intercontinental MX missiles which will be either installed in subterranean tunnel systems under the desert sands of Utah and Nevada, or on submarines of the new Trident class. The development of a new strategic bomber to replace the B-52 plane is also involved.

The U.S. secretary of defense further disclosed that the Pentagon was at present examining plans for putting neutron weapons in Europe. The first press conference of the new U.S. secretary of defense devoted much attention to the military engagement of the United States in crisis points in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Weinberger supported setting up the Rapid Deployment Forces quickly. These forces would enable the United States to use military power in crisis situations in various parts of the world.

The Pentagon press conference showed some new aspects of military relations between the United States and Israel. Weinberger confirmed that the United States would consider stationing American troops in Israel if such a request were made by the Tel Aviv government. The U.S. Government will give military assistance to all allies, if friendly states request the dispatch of U.S. forces, he said.

Dear listeners, while these and similar statements can be heard from the Pentagon, more and more American personalities are appearing in public to voice their opinion during the formative stage of new U.S. foreign and military policies. Among them is Thomas Watson, who has ended his activities as U.S. ambassador in Moscow and is making his experience available to the American media. It would be very unwise for the United States to start an arms race, he said. One must adhere to the principle of equality and equal security. Building more and more nuclear arms in the hope of gaining superiority over the Soviet Union is hopeless, assured Watson. Historical experience shows that the Soviet Union is in a position to catch up with every lead. There is no chance to win an arms race in the thermonuclear age.

W. EUROPE QUESTIONING 1979 NATO MISSILE DECISION

DW041214 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1619 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] What has now happened is exactly what the United States--its past and present administrations--and what the FRG Government does not want.

In the west and north European countries affiliated with NATO an international discussion has been started which calls into question the Brussels missile decision of 12 December 1979, and perhaps it is already appropriate to speak of a movement. In any event, something has started moving.

In the Netherlands people are sure that the question concerning the missiles will be one of the most important, if not the most important, of the election campaign topics, and that it will reach far into the ruling Christian Democratic Party. Something is going on among the Belgian Social Democrats, and likewise in Denmark and Norway. The movement found expression in the group of leading Social Democrats from the countries referred to above who recently joined together in Amsterdam. Somebody gave them the strange label Scandilux group, which is intended to combine Scandinavia and the Benelux countries.

Whatever the name, the four parties and others are faced with the question of why a party like the SPD remains aloof from this merger. There can be no doubt whatsoever that this movement--which expresses all objections, anxieties and reservations concerning the missile decision--is also extending to the FRG. The initiative of the 24 SPD deputies is meeting with growing approval, the question being whether the Federal Government in general and its Social Democratic component in particular feels so comfortable in view of the fact that what it calls its security policy concept is actually supported only by the CDU/CSU opposition.

But apart from all that let us deal with the issue proper. The FRG and/or the SPD hold a key position in the arms policy of NATO. This is not exaggerated, considering that a "no" by the SPD Congress in December 1979 concerning the missile decision would have created an entirely new situation, at least in Europe, namely, a better situation than the one we are now facing.

Thus for the SPD land chairman of Schleswig-Holstein, Guenter Janesen, to call on the Bonn government to take an initiative for a European disarmament conference means he is making allowances for this key role. One thing is definite: Without the FRG, and in this context it is necessary to say without the SPD, the implementation of the missile decision is impossible. Even if one should exercise restraint in the use of big words, it would be necessary here to speak of something like historical responsibility.

In any event, all those are right who advocate the view that the preconditions under which the missile decision emerged and that, as an SPD deputy put it, also the business foundation for the SPD Congress of West Berlin, no longer exist. SALT II was not ratified, and the United States has sabotaged negotiations with the Soviet Union through its policy of confrontation. Hence, the demand for a reconsideration of the missile decision is logical.

By the same token all those are right, too, who say that it is necessary to prevent the FRG from being dragged into a dangerous development. They know what they are talking about, because the NATO missile decision is part of a global concept in which the Gulf region, the Indian Ocean and northwest Asia play a role.

And finally, reactions have now emerged from the Soviet Union as well, reactions which the West itself says are moderate and reserved in comparison with the veritably shameless accusations officially leveled at the Soviet Union. Basically only one thing is being demanded of the United States, namely, that it return to negotiations. Is this too much to ask?

So all those who, out of justified concern about the security of the continent, call the missile decision into question find partners receptive to talks in the socialist countries, and not only that. The Soviet Union has already made unilateral advance concessions. What I mean is the pullout of 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. The socialist countries will never shirk any constructive concepts on the basis of equality and mutuality.

LONG-TERM SUPPORT RENDERED TO ANGOLA DETAILED

DW041250 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1222 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Angolan people will observe the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed national liberation struggle tomorrow. On 4 February 1961, patriots of the MPLA popular movement stormed the jail, police stations and the radio building in Luanda. The accomlishment of independence from Portugal and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola on 11 November 1975 marked the fulfillment of this heroic and sacrificial struggle. In all these years our country firmly stood by the side of the Angolan people. The following ADN report will also inform you about this.

GDR ship pilots have been working in Angola since February 1976. During this period they guided thousands of freighters from more than 40 countries into Angolan ports. The representatives of our country started working in their responsible jobs at the request of the then incumbent president of the young people's republic, Dr Agostinho Neto.

During the bitter struggle against the Portuguese colonial rule--it lasted for nearly 500 years--hundreds of wounded patriots have received medical care in hospitals in our country. In addition, the GDR delivered to the African country medicines, medical-technical equipment, tents and blankets. The children in the liberated territories learned with the help of GDR school materials and teaching aids donated through the solidarity action of the children of our country. The solidarity assistance was continued when after nearly 15 years of armed struggle, an independent, sovereign Angola was proclaimed on 11 November 1975.

From 1975 to 1976 solidarity cargoes from donations of the GDR people were transported to Luanda by 20 charter planes of the Interflug and by ships. Ever since, engineers, physicians and many other specialists from our republic have been keeping up the ties of solidarity and friendship.

In many provinces of the country the cooperation with the comrades from the GDR is held in high esteem, and last but not least the emissaries of the GDR youth, too, fulfill their internationalist mission. Many young people, skilled workers, are working in friendship brigades which are assigned to five provinces of the country. They are helping to build the young people's republic and develop an independent national economy. All this, the solidarity support rendered by the GDR, has contributed toward Angola's having become today a symbol for the victory of the peoples over colonialism and racism, for successes in the anti-imperialist liberation struggle and in the building of a progressive social system.

HERMANN AXEN INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO CUBA

AU041531 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 5, 1981 pp 3-4

[Interview with SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen on his impressions of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party--date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: You participated in the Second Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] as head of the SED Central Committee delegation. Can you describe to us your impressions of the party congress and the development of the fraternal Cuban party?

Hermann Axen: This party congress of our fraternal Cuban party was a moving experience for us all. The splendid progress in Cuba is setting standards for the Western Hemisphere. The advantages of the socialist society are taking shape convincingly and tangibly in all spheres of social life in that formerly backward, underdeveloped country, which over centuries was exclusively an object of colonial and neocolonial interests.

In the PCC Central Committee's accountability report to the second party congress, Comrade Fidel Castro was able to strike an excellent balance. It is the result of the great endeavors and achievements of the Cuban people since the first party congress in December 1975. The climate of the party congress, the enthusiastic concluding rally of 1.1 million citizens on Revolution Square in Havana have confirmed the close relationship of trust that exists between the PCC and the Cuban people. At many meetings with delegates, with representatives of the Cuban state and with Cuban working people our delegation was able to convince itself that the Cuban communists, led by the great revolutionary and internationalist Fidel Castro, have succeeded in consolidating the socialist people's power under the most complicated conditions in the direct vicinity of the imperialist main power, and in resolutely repelling all enemy attacks.

The highest forum of the Cuban communists was at the same time a magnificent tribune of proletarian internationalism of anti-imperialist solidarity. The party congress welcomed 145 delegates of communist, national-revolutionary, socialist and social-democratic parties. Their appearance before the delegates or at meetings in Havana enterprises manifested the close solidarity of all progressive movements with socialist Cuba. It was convincingly manifested that Cuba does not stand alone. The Cuban revolution has strong friends, it lives in the hearts of the peoples of the world. At the same time strong stimuli for closer integration of the three revolutionary mainstreams emanated from this party congress. "Cuba will never make any concessions to imperialism," Fidel Castro stressed at the concluding rally. "It will never let itself be diverted from its socialist path nor from its solidarity support for Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and other revolutionary peoples. Its friendly relations with the Soviet Union are also unbreakable."

HORIZONT: What successes was the PCC able to account for in fulfilling its first party congress? What conclusions were drawn by the second party congress for further socialist building in Cuba?

Hermann Axen: To sum it up in a few words: at the second party congress of the Cuban communists, impressive progress in social life and great achievements in economic and social policy were accounted for. No other country in Latin and North America has achieved such successes. The national economy developed at a steady rate. As Comrade Fidel Castro declared, the annual growth rate was 4 percent and that of labor productivity 3.4 percent. And this substantial upswing was accomplished despite the fluctuations of sugar prices in the capitalist market that make themselves felt so much in Cuba, despite the particularly high pest damages in sugarcane and tobacco cultivation, and despite the livestock plagues. Despite all that, sugar production in the 1976-80 period was 25 percent higher than during the 1971-75 period. In 1979 7,992,000 tons of sugar were produced, the second best result in Cuba's history. The annual growth rate of agricultural production was 3.5 percent.

Great attention was paid to further improving living and working conditions. With the excellent results that have been achieved in eliminating exploitation, guaranteeing human rights, establishing equal rights of sexes and colors, the excellent results in education, health service, promotion of young people and children and in culture and sports which is flourishing, Cuba has set examples for the entire American continent. This development is reflected, for example, in the fact that today there is one physician to 668 persons in Cuba while in 1975 a physician had to take care of over 1,000 persons.

Important results were achieved since the first party congress in consolidating the socialist people's power, let me merely mention here the establishment and the work of the National Assembly, the State Council, the government and the numerous measures to improve the management and planning of social processes, the gradual introduction of performance-oriented wages and the formation of new central organs of the people's power which comply with the requirements of the accomplished development stage. These steps have contributed toward broadening socialist democracy and the social acitivity of the Cuban people in manifold, highly interesting forms.

Since the first party congress important new successes have been scored in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and in Cuba's increasing participation in socialist economic integration. Applauded by the delegates, Comrade Fidel Castro underscored the fact that owing to the measures taken within the framework of CEMA, Cuba has been able to decisively reduce the negative effects of the capitalist world economic crisis on its economy. One could continue for a long time enumerating the great achievements scored by the Cuban people under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party. All such facts make clear what a tremendous social ascent has been accomplished through socialism in less than 20 years by what used to be one of the most exploited and subjugated Latin American countries. Under socialist conditions it has been possible for the first time in the Western Hemisphere to implement freedom, human dignity and human rights for all working people.

HORIZONT: Which new tasks have been set by the second party congress?

Hermann Axen: The second party congress has adopted the guidelines for the economic and social development for 1981-85.

In this 5-year-plan period investments will be concentrated primarily on the sugar industry, taking into consideration natural conditions. It is planned to raise economic production by about 5 percent annually. Special attention will be focused on further developing the management and planning system in the national economy, as well as on consolidating the ideopolitical and ethical education of the people. The party congress decisions provide a clear outline to further develop the foundations of socialism in Cuba.

HORIZONT: How is the PCC developing?

Hermann Axen: The achievements and prospects of the Cuban revolution are inseparably linked with the PCC's work. The second party congress gave impressive evidence of the militant spirit, the high discipline and readiness to make sacrifices by Cuban communists. The fraternal Cuban party has taken important steps toward strengthening the party in the past 5 years and has achieved a high political maturity. Since the first party congress in 1975, the number of members and candidate members of the party has more than doubled. The 1,772 party congress delegates represent 450,000 communists from all parts of the island. We were deeply impressed by the principledness and expert knowledge, the revolutionary passion and thoroughness displayed by the deputies of different revolutionary generations in discussing politics, the economy, culture or national defense issues. Their statements reflected the consistent and creative application of the generally valid tenets of Marxism-Leninism, of the experiences of real socialism, under Cuban conditions. The climate of the party congress marked the profession of loyalty to the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin which scientifically substantiates and turns into reality the ideas of Jose Marti.

HORIZONT: What international tasks have been adopted by the party congress; how do you conceive the importance of the Cuban revolution for Latin America?

Hermann Axen: The party congress was a convincing profession of loyalty to internationalism and solidarity by the PCC and the Cuban people.

Cuba's close and trusting alliance with the USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries was reflected in Fidel Castro's words: "Cuba is and will remain the friend of the USSR and of all socialist countries. Cuba is and will remain an internationalist country. Principles cannot be bought." The party congress stressed that Cuba attaches primary importance to the struggle for the preservation of peace, implementation of effective disarmament measures and progress in detente. In the accountability report it was stated that the aggressive circles of imperialism are responsible for the exacerbation of the international situation. Cuba's communists emphatically condemn the NATO powers' armament policy. The party congress mirrored socialist Cuba's great international reputation, its high authority among the peoples of the world. It is the result of the Cuban people's principled, consistent foreign policy, their magnificent anti-imperialist solidarity and readiness to make sacrifices. It was only too natural for the representatives of fraternal parties and revolutionary movements from Asia, Africa and Latin America to highly evaluate Cuba's multificeted internationalist aid for their peoples' national and social liberation struggle.

The dispatching of thousands of internationalist fighters to Angola and Ethiopia, the work of 2,000 Cuban physicians and nurses in 27 countries, the basic and advanced training of 16,000 students from Africa and Latin America in Cuba, and the work of 3,500 teachers and advisers in 20 countries are only a few, but undoubtedly significant, examples of the internationalist attitude of our Cuban fraternal country.

If we speak about Cuba's place in international relations, we have to stress the important part it is playing as current chairman of the nonaligned countries movement for solving mankind's great problems. The historical achievements of the Cuban revolution in the political, economic and social field understandably exert a constantly growing positive influence on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Its attractiveness is particularly strong in Latin America and especially in Central America and in the Caribbean region. The world is witnessing a new powerful upswing of liberation movements of the Latin American peoples. The peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada have liberated themselves from reactionary, proimperialist regimes and have entered societal virgin land. The people in El Salvador have openly opted for liberation. In many countries the mass struggles are increasing. For all these countries and peoples Cuba, with its revolutionary achievements and its consistent foreign policy based on proletarian internationalism, is a shining symbol of independence, freedom, democracy and socialism, proof of the invincibility and the superiority of the people's power. Cuba is the true Statue of Liberty of the Western Hemisphere.

This is precisely why the attacks and threats of imperialism against socialist Cuba have increased. In an irresponsible manner the provocations against the Cuban revolution are being escalated, and a greatly varied slander campaign is being waged against Cuba's internationalist policy. The party congress has dealt a resolute rebuff to these blackmail attempts by U.S. imperialism. The Cuban communists decided to make all necessary endeavors to increase defense preparedness and the arming of the people. Comrade Fidel Castro stressed: "If there is an olive branch (on the part of the United States--HORIZONT) we will not reject it. But if the hostilities continue, if there is an aggression, we will give a resolute reply."

HORIZONT: During your visit you met with Cuban working people. What has particularly impressed you about the meetings"

Hermann Axen: Both at the party congress and on its periphery we had many opportunities to talk with Cuban working people. We were particularly impressed by our delegation's visit to the Isle of Youth.

The inspection of the former prisoners camp, where Comrade Fidel Castro and his closest fellow combatants had been detained and maltreated after the assault on the Moncada barracks, is a reminder of the toughness and the heroism of the revolutionary struggle.

The meeting with workers and employees of the "second party congress" ceramics factory, who together with GDR specialists has built this production plant--which is new for Cuba--in record time, made a lasting impression on all of us. The talks with the working people of the ceramics factory, who started production on the eve of the second party congress, with the People's Council and with the party committees made us all feel that the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Cuba in the years of tested and fraternal solidarity and cooperation has become a matter of firm conviction and revolutionary hearts. I wuld like to say that the high esteem held by the Cuban fraternal party and the Cuban people for the SED and the GDR has deepened our affinity with those magnificent people.

HORIZONT: You spoke of sympathies shown to you as representatives of the SED. How do you assess the relations between our two countries?

Hermann Axen: I believe that the esteem for the GDR is a result of the close, comradely cooperation between our parties and peoples that has become a solid tradition in two decades. It is reflected in the close relationship of trust between Comrades Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. The internationalist solidarity shown by the GDR people to the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is paid great attention by our Cuban friends, as has been confirmed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The friendship visit in May 1980 of the GDR party-state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker initiated a new chapter in the relations between the GDR and Cuba. With the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, a stable foundation was laid to further expand and develop our cooperation for a long time to come. The GDR is not only Cuba's second biggest trade partner. Today cooperation between our two countries includes all spheres of societal life. This includes the GDR's effective support in developing cement production and the ceramics and printing industries, the training of cadres, and the vocational training of Cuban working people in the GDR.

Every day we are experiencing in a new and multifaceted way how the relations between our countries and parties develop, how our cooperation benefits our peoples.

Comrade Armando Hart, PCC Central Committee Politburo member, expressed our own heartfelt thoughts when he told the ceramics factory workers: "Our friendship is deep and indestructible because it is founded on the ideas of socialism, on the joint ideology of the workers class, which has the decisive say in the social liberation of the peoples."

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD041502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Feb (ADN)--An agreement on the granting of economic aid, free of charge, to the People's Republic of Kampuchea this year was concluded today by the GDR and Kampuchea in Phnom Penh. The GDR will supply materials and equipment for health and education services, as well as means of transport and other urgently needed goods. These shipments will be financed from solidarity contributions made by the working people of the GDR.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY PUJA

LD042158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Turkish minister of foreign affairs has arrived in Budapest. Ilter Turkmen was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja. The 54-year old Turkish politician was earlier ambassador to Moscow and then his country's permanent UN representative. He has been in his present post since the military leadership took power last autumn.

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD041956 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (MTI)--An agreement on the scientific cooperation of Hungary and Austria during 1981-83 was signed in Budapest on Wednesday.

Scientists of the academies of sciences of the two countries have been cooperating in research over 19 themes. Under the present accord, cooperation will be extended to three more areas: chemistry, geophysics and mathematics. The themes covered by cooperation include: archeological excavation of remnants of the Roman Empire, the intellectual heritage of the era of Enlightenment, research on dialects, veterinary and botanical projects, bilateral musical relations.

The latest cooperation agreement between the two academies was signed in 1978. Three scientific mixed committees have been set up in recent years: those dealing with economics, history and literary science.

Under the new agreement, findings of joint research will be published, and so will the material of the Hungarian-Austrian scientific colloquia, and the publishers of the two academies are to intensify cooperation.

The agreement also speaks of the exchange of researchers: experts of the two countries may spend a total of sixty weeks in study tours in each other's countries.

JOINT AGREEMENT RENEWED WITH USSR FILMMAKERS

LD042016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet-Hungarian filmmakers cooperation agreement has been renewed for this year. The agreement was signed in Budapest by Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture, and by Nikolay Sychev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

MAGYAR NEMZET CRITICIZES U.S. ANTITERRORISM POLICY

LD041832 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (MTI)--"At variance with Carter's ideological campaign waged with the pretext of safeguarding human rights, the new U.S. administration is apparently up to use an alleged struggle against terrorism to further its anti-Soviet aims" a commentary under the title: "Cold Winds" writes in Wednesday's MAGYAR NEMZET.

"The Washington leadership is giving a rather arbitrary interpretation of terrorism. It is reluctant to call terrorists the West European groups that are fighting (?against) society by resorting to bombings, (?kidnappings)--for instance, the Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhoff group. It prefers using the term for natiional liberation movements in Latin America, Africa and elsewhere.

"Soviet, but also several U.S. and West European analysts pointed out that no U.S. president has spoken in such an overtly Cold-War language as President Reagan, for years or, perhaps, decades.

"The Soviet Union disclaims any liaison with the illegal terror squads which resort to unacceptable methods and maintain very suspicious relations (like it did the other day responding to a slanderous statement of the president of Italy). The Soviet Union, however, continues to practice solidarity with the national liberation movements which it does not regard simply as terror organizations. It was only some years ago that leaders of colonial states described as terrorists politicians who are now holding top posts in newly independent states.

"The statements made in Washington prove--observers in Moscow hold--that the U.S. leadership is incapable of understanding the essence of the changes taking place throughout the world.... Moscow's response to the U.S. leadership's loud diplomatic opening is marked by restraint. The Soviet Union finds it too early to draw serious conclusions from the first statements of President Reagan and his secretary of state. Thereby it lets the doors open for new leadership, which is inexperienced in Soviet-American relations," the MAGYAR NEMZET commentary concludes.

FERENC HAVASI ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD042022 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (MTI)--The state and tasks of agricultural production in Hungary were the subject of a national conference held in Budapest on Wednesday. Attending were Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy [word indistinct] of the Hungarian Government.

Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, delivered a lecture, pointing out agricultural production in Hungary is developing rapidly. It increases by an average of 2.9 percent annually and keeps abreast of countries with advanced agriculture. In 1980 the per capita cereals output was close to 1,300 kilograms; and the meat production was over 140 kilograms. The branch provides the population with smooth food supplies and produces the commodity fund of the growing agrarian exports.

The minister further said that in the period of the 6th Five-Year Plan, too, priority will be given to plant and animal types, both in agriculture and the food industry, which are the most favourable and most profitable to produce amid the domestic conditions.

Up to 1985, the agricultural production is scheduled to be increased by 2.5-2.8 percent annually and the food production by 2.7-3.2 percent. The plan envisages a far higher growth rate for plant production, whose dynamic development is the only way to supply the expanding animal husbandry and food industry on an adequate level. The biggest task inside plant production is posed by the cereals programme which calls for the yields to be raised to over 15 million tons in the plan term. As for animal husbandry, pig and poultry continue to account for some 80 percent of the meat output.

The debate that followed the lecture was addressed by Ferenc Havasi too. With the consistent implementation of the HSWP's agrarian policy, the agricultural complexes have stabilized and the integration of small-scale production has become efficient, he said. Then he warned: Old and outdated practices, both in production and organization, should be continuously replaced by new ones. As regards efficiency, he pointed out that greater attention should be paid to the input-output balance in agriculture and the food industry.

Economical production, Ferenc Havasi said, requires a braver application of scientific results, not only with the introduction of new varieties, but also in the field of factory organization. Efforts should be made to improve the position of inefficient farms so that they could catch up with the medial line of agricultural production, he concluded.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO CONVENE 9 FEB

LD041812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has decided to convene the eighth Central Committee plenum on 9 February.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR REPEATS STAND ON STRIKES

LD042050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Certain parts of the country continue to be centers of anxiety. The so-called strike readiness is being maintained. There are strikes at about 120 enterprises in Bielsko-Biala and in other localities. Losses caused by the strikes are estimated at about Z400 million.

But transportation is still at standstill. The inhabitants of the Podbeskidy region are deprived of newspapers and periodicals. The talks between the government commission and the region's Solidarity union have broken up. Agreement was not reached.

A news conference was held today in the voivodship office at which Czeslaw Kotela, the chairman of the government commission and under secretary of state in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection has once again presented the government position which is that using the strongest and final means of a general strike is not justified when applied to the problems under discussion.

WALESA CALLS FOR SIT-INS IF FORCE USED IN BIELSKO

NC041330 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (AFP)--Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa today called on regional branches of the Solidarity union federation to stage factory sit-ins if the authorities used force against strikers at Bielsko-Biala, following the breakdown of talks with a government delegation there, Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk said.

Mr Walesa launched his appeal in the southern city of Bielsko-Biala, where he was involved in talks with the government team. The head of the government delegation, Czeslaw Kotela, deputy minister for regional administration, was called urgently back to Warsaw.

The Bielsko-Biala branch of Solidarity refused to give any indication of the situation in the town, where workers have been on strike for nine days demanding the dismissal of some 30 local government and party officials.

Mr Walesa's message said:

"Negotiations have been broken off. The strike continues. The government commission has left for Warsaw. Do not present any new demands. If there should be an attack by force on Bielsko and a break in communications, organise Solidarity sit-in strikes, without new demands. Resort only to passive resistance. In order to avoid any provocation, each MKZ (Solidarity branch) will receive by telephone personal confirmation of important directives."

WROCLAW DEPUTY VOIVODA SPEAKS ON ARRESTED DISSIDENT

LD041806 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The sit-in strike at the managerial offices of the municipal transportation enterprise in Wroclaw continues. The reason for continuing the strike is the still unresolved issue of the arrest by the Prosecutor General's Office of Tadeusz Jedziszak, member of the KPN [Confederation for Independent Poland]. An additional aspect of the issue is the poor state of health of the arrested man who suffers from diabetes.

Wroclaw Deputy Voivoda Danuta Wielebinska arrived at about 1400 in the MPK [municipal transportation enterprise] managerial offices. Our reporter, Piotr (Gliwkowski) interviewed her after her talks with the strikers:

[Begin recording] [Wielebinska] I have no comment to make on (?the affair) of Mr Jedziszak. It is a totally new issue for me. [Words indistinct] with the workforce and the delegates. I cannot be indifferent to him or any other sick man. In this situation as presented by [words indistinct] from the strike committee and by Solidarity. [Words indistinct] total esteem for their attitude, understanding and for [words indistinct] thinking about the situation of our society. I expressed my thanks several times (for this?) and I think I may count on the future responsible attitude adopted by the MPK.

[Question] But a problem of competence has arisen during these talks, the problem of the impossibility of resolving the existing situation.

[Answer] I think [words indistinct] is clear as far as powers are concerned. As the mass media have reported, the case of Mr Jedziszak remains within the competence of the Prosecutor General's Office. This is quite obvious, although--as I said during the meeting--we cannot be indifferent to anything that happens in our territory or anything which concerns our citizens.

[Question] So what will the voivodship office, and you personally, do now?

[Answer] In accordance with what I have said, I shall present all proposed [words indistinct] to the competent authorities. This will remain without [words indistinct] and I think this is expected of me [end recording].

[Announcer] The founding committee of NSZZ Solidarity in the Wroclaw MPK announced that the sit-in will continue up to 2400 on 8 February and a strike of municipal transportation workers will be held on Monday 9 February from 1100-1200 unless the arrested man [Jedziszak] has been released on the basis of a social warranty.

FARMERS' HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES IN SWIDNICA

LD041730 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The hunger strike by seven private farmers continues for the 9th consecutive day in the St Joseph Church in Swidnica. The farmers are members of the Rural Solidarity union, which is not registered. As we have reported, the farmers are demanding registration of the union, access to the mass media and a government decision on reducing the rural administration.

The Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Walbrzych informed us today that Lech Walesa, the chairman of the National Consultative Commission has appealed to the farmers to end the strike and to Church authorities to start negotiations with those on hunger strike in order to end their protest action. The MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity in Walbrzych also said that the farmers on hunger strike decided today to refuse water and vitamins.

The NSZZ Solidarity at the Swidnica health center, which is caring for the farmers on hunger strike, has sent an information note to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on their conditions. No reply has been received so far. Today's note was the second one sent to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

TALKS RESUME IN RZESZOW, SIT-IN CONTINUES IN WROCLAW

LD042058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The so-called strike readiness is continuing in almost all large enterprises of Rzeszow region. In the evening, talks were resumed between the government commission, led by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala, and representatives of the strike committee.

In Wroclaw, during a meeting with the city authorities, the strike committee of the municipal transportation enterprise confirmed the decision to continue the protest sit-in strike on the premises of the enterprise. The so-called strike readiness which lasted 2 days was cancelled at the higher state school of music in Wroclaw. An agreement was signed between representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Arts, the city authorities and the students.

GOVERNMENT, RZESZOW 'FARMERS' STRIKE COMMITTEE' MEET

LD042248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a report from Rzeszow: Talks between the farmers' strike committee [Komitet Strajkowy Rolnikow--KSR] and the government commission led by Andrzej Kacala, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, were resumed at 1630 in the seat of the former voivodship trade union council in Rzeszow.

Also present were Bogdan Lis and Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The discussion concentrated on another group of farmers' demands concerning the democratization of rural life. Among other things the farmers demand that parish executive officers be elected by the inhabitants of the village and that the status of the village elder be considerably raised. They also demand a democratization of elections in all the self-governing organizations in parishes.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON JELENIA GORA TALKS

LD041818 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Welcome, listeners, to the current news from the four lower Silesian voivodships. Here is a report from our Jelenia Gora correspondent, Leszek Zielinski:

[Begin recording] [Zielinski] Today, at 1500, Jan Jablonski, deputy minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, and chairman of the government commission which is holding talks with the joint strike committee in Jelenia Gora, made the following statement:

[Jablonski] Since Sunday the government commission has been holding talks with the strike committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Jelenia Gora. Topics being discussed are issues which the strike committee put before Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jerzy Ozdowski. The talks have been taking place since Saturday on these topics. For today, we have practically agreed on all issues put before Deputy Chairman Jerzy Ozdowski during the break in the long drawn-out talks, there is only one issue left unsettled, namely the issue of the Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium.

At the moment there is a break in the talks, as announced yesterday. Consultations are continuing and we will be resuming the talks today. The topics were very difficult and complicated matters, especially those concerning matters of management cadres of the Jelenia Gora voivodship and of some people in the management cadres of the voivodship's economy. As a result of the negotiations which have been conducted, the most difficult matters have been agreed on with the strike committee. We have also come to agreement on the state of the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and on the realization of the decisions of those agreements in the Jelenia Gora region.

The Jelenia Gora voivoda has undertaken specific measures for preparing a speeded-up program of the development of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship's housing construction, as well as for drawing up a program and the start of undertakings--he has already begun this--to review buildings in Jelenia Gora and the voivodship which could be requalified as premises for the socio-living purposes of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship population.

We have also submitted a report on the state of implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Accords and initial agreements have been reached on these issues. Only that one issue remains: the construction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium. We are currently consulting on this matter and we will begin talks to negotiate the last matter put before deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jerzy Ozdowski. The government commission is doings its utmost, and is showing its good will so that in the interest of both sides, in the social interest, a rapid signing of a protocol on the talks held may be reached. I think that on this last, sole issue we will try, together with the strike committee, to find a formula for solving that problem.

[Unidentified voice] [Word indistinct], Minister: What formula has been found by both sides--that is, the government commission and the strike committee, for meeting Solidarity's demands on the cadre issues?

[Jablonski] On the basis of the talks held and on the material issued we have set control bodies in motion to examine those accusations. [Passage indistinct] Matters concerning infringement of the law (?or good management) disciplinary consequences will be enforced, all consequences emerging from the (?law). Many accusations (?have not been confirmed) and for that reason too, as a result of the talks and negotiations, the strike committee and the government commission--assessing the material, listening to committee members, as well as the committee (?listening to) commission members--have come to the joint stand that certain personal issues have ceased to be a topic of the talks because they have been resolved and those concerned have been cleared of all accusations.

With reference to the remainder of the issues, checks are being carried out. This is the formula: Upon the completion of the checks, the appropriate conclusions will be drawn, of which I have spoken. That is the formula about which you, Mr Editor, were asking. [end recording]

Talks Reach Stalemate

LD051156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report from our Wroclaw correspondent: There is a stalemate in Jelenia Gora talks--which were interrupted last night--between Solidarity and the government commission. The talks got bogged down on the issue of the Granit vacation home of the party Central Committee and the sanatorium of the Ministry of Internal Affairs under construction at Duzniki, which according to local leaders should be designated as a physical rehabilitation center and hospital.

At this very moment, a session of the Solidarity Presidium is being held at the Gencjana Club. The state of strike readiness in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship is being maintained.

LODZ STUDENT ASSOCIATION WINS REGISTRATION BID

LD042156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Talks between the interministerial commission headed by Minister Janusz Gorski and the representatives of students continue in Lodz. The students are represented by the Interuniversity Consultative Committee, consisting of students of Lodz University, the Medical Academy, the Technical University and the higher school of music, which yesterday started a sit-in strike at the school.

The students are aided in the talks by experts, lawyers and advisers from the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. Present as observers are scientific workers from schools of higher learning. The interministerial commission has been augmented by representatives from the Ministry of Justice and of the General Prosecutor's Office with competence in examining some demands outside strictly academic matters.

Of the concrete, detailed issues concerned it has been agreed, among other things, that not later than on 16 February Minister Janusz Gorski will register the Independent Students' Association.

Compared with the First Session, the atmosphere has greatly improved. A business-like approach and mutual desire to come to an agreement prevail. This is conducive to positive negotiations leading to final talks.

WRITERS UNION PRESIDIUM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD040228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] During a press conference in Warsaw yesterday members of the Presidium of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] central board spoke about the future plans of the union. Chairman Jan Jozef Szczepanski said that the new board will continue the main lines of policies pursued by previous union officials, which include above all defense of the rights of the Polish writers' community and concern for the satisfactory development of national culture.

Leszek Prorok, deputy chairman of the union, reported that a team has been formed at the union central board for affairs of national education. The team above else will take up the issue of placing greater stress on the humanities in education, as well as filling the gaps and correcting irregularities in programs for teaching native literature and history.

Deputy Chairman Jerzy Sito spoke about a whole range of problems connected with changes in the operation of censorship. During yesterday's press conference the issue of the unity of Polish literature was referred to time and again. Members of the board stressed that Polish literature constitutes an indissoluble whole, regardless of where it is being created, at home or abroad.

Deputy Chairman Tadeusz (Drewnowski) in reply to a question mentioned the matter of so-called unofficial publications. The ZLP central board takes the view that democratization of life and liberalization of censorship should lead to the gradual disappearance of such publications which is in the public interest.

WARSAW CITY OFFICIALS MEET WITH BRANCH UNIONS

LD042138 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (PAP)--The Warsaw municipal authorities headed by President Jerzy Majewski met today with the district Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions in Warsaw headed by its Chairman Ryszard Rodzoch.

Members of the Coordinating Commission presented their stance on a number of socio-economic problems of the capital and the Warsaw Voivodship, as well as problems concerning workers affiliated in the branch unions.

Successive working meetings of representatives of the Warsaw municipal office were held today with members of the Presidium of the Mazowsze Solidarnosc.

FURTHER ON SPEECHES AT CONGRESS COMMISSION MEETING

LD042118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1825 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] I wish to present to you further excerpts from the discussion which took place during Monday's session of the commission preparing the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The debates were devoted to the discussion of the program theses for the party congress, theses which will become the basis for the fundamental material for the precongress and congress discussion.

Please listen now to excerpts from the speech made by Zygmunt Najowski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee. In one part of his speech he expressed his views on the general problems which should be taken up by the ninth party congress and he then made several observations on the proposed subjects.

[Begin recording] I would like to propose that in the part concerning the party, where we speak of the sources of the crisis, and where we mention the violation of the Leninist norms of the functioning of the party as one of the sources of the crisis, I would like to propose that perhaps we should define in the theses, or in some other party document, precisely all that is still (?at fault) with the party norms.

I think that such a definition is needed, generally speaking, for two reasons. There has emerged in the party a generation of comparatively young comrades. I have in mind the generation which entered the party during the seventies and for whom such a definition is unclear. They do not quite know, these comrades--and I must say honestly that it is not only they, because when we begin to discuss this subject it could happen that a difference of opinion might emerge here too--but for a large number of comrades this is not clear. In this connection, to avoid using an unclear definition, we should formulate the Leninist norms which should never be violated or undermined in the functioning of the party.

Similarly, when we speak about the need for collegial action by party echelons, then one should be aware that this need, this slogan, has been formulated in our party more than once during periods of crises. In this connection, it appears that it is not enough to simply repeat the need for collegial action in party echelons, as well as throughout the party, but perhaps it would be worthwhile to say what real collegiality should really be like. We should reach deeper concerning this because in my opinion collegiality in echelons of the party does not depend only on the gathering of a certain collective. Therefore I think that there should be some deeper principles formed on this matter. [end recording]

Ladies and gentlemen, may I suggest you listen now to a part of the speech made by Prof Dr Wladyslaw Markiewicz, the outstanding sociologist, scientific secretary of the First Department of Social Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the frame of mind of party members, particularly among young workers and intellectuals is so rebellious; one might even say (?iconoclastic) that even the most perfect precongress theses would, in all likelihood, fail to rise to the expectations of this community. Unfortunately, one can say anything about the draft theses presented here, except for one thing: One cannot say they are perfect. It is no coincidence that, as the fifth speaker in a row, I wish to speak about the genesis of the great crisis we are currently going through. I am in complete agreement with those comrades who emphasized that one should not search for the sources of this crisis exclusively and solely in the deviations and deformations of the seventies.

To give you just one example; the frequency of workers' rebellions, the fact that they occur at times, seem to point clearly to one thing. As early as during the dawn of construction of the socialist system in Poland, some form of original sin was committed. As is known, all subsequent greater and smaller sins stem from the original sin. Except for brief periods of purging, these sins poisoned the moral-political and ideological-social atmosphere in our country.

This led to an ever greater abyss between the postulated vision of socialism--which, on the whole, was universally approved, although unfortunately it was quasiutopian--and its practical embodiment translated into everyday practice. If one approaches the problems, sources or causes of the July-August crisis from this angle, one should treat the seventies as something of an extremely pathological phase: A singularly distorted version of the rules of governing, methods for organizing collective efforts and ways in which social consciousness was shaped. These rules, methods and ways were, in principle, invariably part and parcel of our public life since more or less 1948 and maybe even from an earlier date. In my opinion, this concept ought to be clearly reflected in the theses. It does not have to be reflected in a context which would deny any achievements or successes of socialist construction in our country; of that I am sure. And yet our opponents suggest this unequivocally, with ever more insistence of late.

Personally, I would be inclined to have the theses treat this problem in a polemical way. What I mean is this: Pointing to bureaucratic-technocratic abnormalities in our social system as being the original source of all subsequent and current misfortunes. The theses would, at the same time, give the lie in the most resolute way to the supposition which is being made with ever increaasing frequency, even by some party members, that tne Polish model of socialism contains some kind of immiment evil which makes it absolutely beyond reform, both as far as the whole of it and its constituent parts are concerned. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this idea is, of late, being circulated more and more in our political life. The congress theses should, therefore, meet this kind of discussion halfway.

I stress that this is a concept recently circulated with ever increasing frequency in our political life. Therefore, the congress theses should meet this kind of debate halfway. Otherwise they will justifiably be charged with excessive generalizations and abstract character, and that they only skim across the surface of phenomena instead of reaching out to their deepest roots.

I have in mind this problem of the functioning of certain analytic categories in the life of our country with which the party endeavours to orientate itself in the surrounding reality. I have in mind, for instance, such categories as dogmatism, revisionism, liberalism, adherence to principles, control, the Leninist norms of party life, sectarianism and so forth. These definitions have the characteristics of a stereotype. This is a conceptual plot which evokes certain definite positive or negative emotional associations. Therefore, at the same time they release those who accept them from the duty of carrying out an objective analysis and assessment, both within the party and in our entire political life.

In my opinion the anachronism rests for example, in the fact that we should consider the recommendation that--as the main distortion or deviation--so-called revisionism is an irrefutable axiom binding us in the party because it has never been canceled.

It is so because its advocates question the fundamental precepts of socialism. What is more, their views can allegedly appear more attractive and consequently have a greater social range.

[Word indistinct] of revisionism persists, despite the universally known truth today that--at the root of all deformations to date in the process of socialist construction, at the root of all inconsistencies during the frequent attempts to repair the republic--at the root always laid the errors of dogmatism, conservatism or simple mental limitations. If there is something that we have not properly settled until now, it is in my opinion dogmatism. The ninth congress should at least deal with it.

Generally speaking, it would be best to lose once and for all the habit of labeling theoretical and ideological attitudes, and in exchange to assimilate the habit of an honest description and analysis of phenomena, the evaluation of which is important for us. In my view this cannot be attained through simple conversion, as is most frequently done regarding these issues.

This also applies to the term, the Leninist norms of party life. It is significant that on every occasion when we want to get out of a political crisis and regain the weakened or lost confidence of the masses, we refer again and again to the need to restore Leninist norms. We restore them so often that unintentionally the question comes to one's mind: When have these norms been comprehensively binding?

Regarding the theses, we quite rightly do not refer any more to restoration--this is a word which is in circulation in party theses--but to the implementation. [sentence as heard] This suits me very well and despite everything I consider this term too enigmatic. Consequently, would it not be more sensible to clearly say in the theses that there is a need for working out anew the Leninist principles for inter-party life, adequate for today's requirements. Would it not be more sensible to refer to methods, concrete methods regarding the implementation of these norms to be practiced in the functioning of the party in the conditions of the so-called social contact?

A very interesting--and in my opinion--very promising discussion is in progress within so-called party grassroots. It deals with the need for a new party structure and system for its functioning. In addition some fairly bold experiments are being carried; in the party we are not at all accustomed to making experiments. These experiments cause clear embarrassment on the part of some of the party activists. In my opinion we simply ought to have a closer look at them since they might prove to be extremely useful in the processes of the party renewal.

The same applies to yet another very interesting proposal, that the party in addition to its program-creating function, ideological-upbringing function, and inspiration-control function, should more often undertake to play the role of an arbiter. This is unavoidable as it emerges--in light of the entire postwar history of the Polish People's Republic--in disputes and antagonisms, between the state as employer and organizations and associations called upon to protect directly the interests of employees--not necessarily to represent these interests on a long-term basis.

This new role for the party, the role of an arbiter of the party and its echelons, will, I hope, emerge automatically as soon as the operation of the removal of mechanical and (?strict) personal tensions between the party apparatus and the state-administrative apparatus is carried out--this time, let us hope, really effectively.

Regarding the theses, the emergence of this operation should be noted in good time.

PZPR MEMBER VIEWS PRESSURES WITHIN PARTY

AU041311 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Marek Szymanski interview with Jadwiga Nowakowska, member of the PZPR Central Committee, member of the Congress Commission Presidium and master seamstress of the Femina plant in Lodz: "The Party Does Exist But It No Longer Claps"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you appraise events in the country and the party? How can they influence the atmosphere of preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress?

[Answer] I will tell you straight: I am at least disturbed and certainly disappointed. Everything takes too long--this crisis and this confusion. We are even beginning to tell each other than someone is interested in sowing confusion.... There is an absence of specific decisions and moves on the part of the authorities, especially the government.

[Question] Perhaps all that depends not only on "those above?" I heard not so long ago that there is no party in the field, in plants and communities.

[Answer] Do not be angry, comrade, but what you say is veritable nonsense. The party is there, it does exist. It is increasingly being consolidated and is ready to act. The only thing is that the party no longer claps and does not--as before--approve uncritically whatever the people at the top say and decide. The party no longer "supports the program by work." The party looks toward the top with mistrust. But many functionaries from the so-called level [szczebel] have become so used to the applause in their honor that now, when there is no clapping, they think that there is no party, that it does not exist.

[Question] What is it that you expect most before the ninth congress?

[Answer] I expect the present acute and fierce discussions to produce a unity of action, of decision and of the policy for programming the future. Another thing, just as important, is to find a surefire guarantee so that whatever we are experiencing now will not be repeated. Otherwise whatever we are doing or will do, will be useless.

[Question] What can be done?

[Answer] We must not waste the opportunities we can create during the precongress discussions.

The Congress Commission has already produced interesting, specific ideas. They must not be wasted. They must be included in the congress resolutions and implemented.... The program should be short, specific and without ideological flourishes. However, even the best program will not be accepted if the party fails to make short shrift of the errors or rather the erroneous attitudes in the past.

[Question] Well, you have in mind the so-called squaring of accounts? Not everyone supports it. They say the party will be weakened....

[Answer] I consider this fiddling with ideology, although the issue is quite clear. Whether we like it or not, we will not move ahead unless we accurately square accounts with all those who are guilty for what has taken place in the party and in Poland, and unless we severely punish them. The party will not let them go scot-free. We will not let them go, as some people expect. We will not relent. Needless to say, it often happens today that no one believes in anyone's purity of intentions, let alone actions. We will not be put off by fairy tales about the poor health of this or that party functionary.

[Question] Comrade, when we are talking about settling accounts and personnel changes, let us not forget that it is easy to dismiss a person. But how do you find a better replacement?

[Answer] This is not easy, not because we are short of wise and decent people. It is true that in the past few years the party has suffered serious personnel losses because many wiser and more courageous comrades have been removed from key positions and replaced by sycophants, but we still have those who are wise, decent and bold. All you have to do is to pick them up and put them to good use.

[Question] You have spoken of many urgent issues to be solved. You are a Central Committee member and therefore a person of much power in that regard. Who else should take the lead if not the workers who are the Central Committee members?

[Answer] It is easy to say this but practice is more difficult--for many reasons. For example, when I became a Central Committee member and went to the first plenum, I was astonished by the large number of ministers, directors, chairmen and first secretaries and secretaries from voivodship committees. I know that voivodship first secretaries should participate in Central Committee plenums but not all of them should be Central Committee members. They should give their places to social aktivs: workers, peasants and creative intellectuals.

[Question] Another issue: In this question I use some theses worked out by the internal party team of the Congress Commission. My question concerns a party custom--the informal division into aktivists and functionaries....

[Answer] Yes, it is so. An aktivist is like myself; he works at the lowest level as the group leader, as the secretary or member of the executive body of the shop party organization and the basic party organization. He is elected to his function, or has no function at all. But he is always among and with people and they can always see him. He must tell them why, explain and convince. He often gets a drubbing and they keep tabs on him all the time. A functionary? Most often a functionary is appointed to his function. He does not stay with the people "below." He just visits them from time to time. Today he is here and tomorrow he is there. He answers the questions he wants to answer, unless driven into a corner. The aktivist knows life as it is, but the right to make decisions is most often with the functionary.

We say that every functionary at every level must be a member of a workers' basic party organization. Agreed, this even sounds quite nice. But the thing is, how will this be done? Workers say they have no use for a functionary--a member of the basic party organization--who arrives at a meeting only when he wants to or else pleads a lack of time. When he has arrived, the meeting changes into a gala reception with flowers and celebrations.

[Question] What would you like to say in conclusion?

[Answer] That it is now most important for everyone not to lose any of the proposals, ideas and initiatives that have been put forward in party organizations prior to the ninth congress, which can be a tremendous chance for the party and for Poland. We must not waste this chance.

GDANSK CONGRESS TEAM ON PUNISHING GUILTY OFFICIALS

AU041526 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Jan 81 p 2

[Report signed "D.M.": "Movement in the Party--Responsibility"]

[Text] The discussions before the Ninth PZPR Congress, which are being conducted on the basis of the proposals and views submitted by the voivodship basic party organizations, are now producing specific theses. In its 15 January issue, GLOS WYBRZEZA published the text of the thesis produced by the Gdansk precongress commission's 13th working team which, under the chairmanship of Mieczyslaw Komsta, deals with responsibility for errors and distortions.

The great interest in that responsibility has produced a large number of specific--including perhaps subjective--proposals and views on how to avoid the past errors and distortions. In its thesis, the team pays special attention to general issues of party and legal responsibility. "...We take the view that personal responsibility for political errors and for the specific decisions that have caused the present difficult situation should be defined fully and consistently," GLOS WYBRZEZA states. "The failure to legally prosecute the people who previously created crises led their successors to believe that they could not be punished, that they were simply immune from the law and that they were above the law. This error must never be repeated. That it was an obvious error is attested to by an enormous number of disclosed cases in which positions and posts were abused for personal gain and in which national property was mismanaged or wasted.

"It is also high time for Article 217 of the penal code, which deals with the crime of mismanagement, to stop being a dead letter. It is high time for competent bodies to apply in practice Article 246 of the penal code, which deals with the responsibility of public functionaries who, having exceeded their powers or having failed to do their duty, harm the good of society or individuals. (...)

"That is why we resolutely ask for legal punishment of every person who has committed any crime at all, regardless of his position or function. This punishment must go hand in hand with informing the individual communities or the entire society--this depends on the status and level of the position or function held by the persons in question--about the crimes involved. With the help of civil law proceedings, efforts should then be made to take away from those persons the property they acquired illegally and to restore it to the nation to the greatest extent possible."

A large part of the thesis deals with party members' responsiblity. Here are the more important passages: "...It is also necessary to deal in an unambiguous and resolute manner with the issue of the political responsibility of every party or state functionary without exception--from the lowest through the highest level. This responsibility must be borne by those making erroneous political decisions and violating the principles of party internal life. (...) The Central Committee lays down the main lines of PZPR policy and the Politburo deals with day-to-day issues. We should bear in mind in this connection that those two bodies are not anonymous creations and that they are composed of real individuals who are known by their names and who hold certain powers given them by the mass of members of the party of the workers class, but who also bear full responsibility to those who place their trust in them. (...) They must bear party responsibility for deviating from the PZPR statutes. They must simply go, but not to take over other leading posts or to join the diplomatic service--all as 'punishment.'"

The thesis discusses the methods of collegial work that was supposed to absolve from all responsibility the people who made decisions. The thesis regards such a hiding behind the back of the collective body as immoral and in conflict with Leninist principles.

The working team mapped out tasks for party organizations, seeing in them the fundamental force that is able to prevent a repetition of errors and painful experiences. The thesis ends as follows: "Finally, party organizations must prove to every leadership that the era of blind trust in the leaders and of obediently accepting directives from above, is gone forever."

SUGAR RATIONING, ALLOCATIONS EXTENDED THRU FEBRUARY

LD042154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that the earlier principles for the coupon sale and allocation norms for sugar will be in force this month. They will be distributed successively up to 15 February. In Warsaw Voivodship, validity of the January ration cards has been extended to 10 February. In the remaining voivodships, a decision on this issue will be taken by the local administrative authorities.

Although the previous allocations of sugar are to be in force this month, it is hard not to doubt whether this decision can be implemented. As emerges from reports by PAP correspondents, the possession of a ration card in many areas of the country, including Warsaw and Wroclaw, does not mean sugar can be obtained. The decision to extend the previous principles to February may worsen the situation because sugar is to be rationed, for this month, in lower amounts. Since it has been decided to maintain the previous norms in February, this cannot remain a fiction. It would be a bad omen for the meat and butter ration card system.

MINING OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON OIL PROSPECTING

LD041922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Karlino shaft has aroused great hopes for oil in Poland. But as emotions subside it appears we can only speak about hopes.

In an interview with PAP, Jerzy Malara, under secretary of state to the Minister of Mining, warns against excessive optimism. He says that prospecting so far rather excludes the possibility of discovering great deposits of oil. Nevertheless, we have a chance to discover more deposits of natural gas, and there may be small but profitable oil deposits similar to that in Karlino. Therefore prospecting must go on, as every deposit might improve to be our fuel balance sheet.

Under Secretary of State Malara goes on to say that it is difficult to prospect when the prospecting and drilling brigades are short of equipment and materials. It is true that the plants for deep drilling have been thoroughly renewed but they do not meet the needs in full. Due to these shortages, drilling in Poland takes much longer than in other countries. Malara denies, however, that subordinating oil prospecting to the Ministry of Mining, which allegedly deals only with coal mining, has created management difficulties which are not easy to surmount. Neither does this measure interfere with oil prospecting. However, it is certain that prospecting must be speeded up appreciably, and first of all the required equipment for the drilling technicians must be secured.

DATA ON 1980 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RELEASED

LD041510 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (PAP)--Poland's generated national income in 1980 was 4 per cent below the 1979 level and 6 percent lower than in 1978, according to data released by the Central Statistical Office tonight. Despite that, it has been possible to preserve the level of consumption attained previously, mainly because of shifts in the structure of exports and imports and cuts in capital spending.

The average monthly pay at the end of last year was 6,620 zlotys, up 20 per cent on the 1979 figure, but the real increase was only about 3 per cent and even that often conflicts with the public feeling because of market shortages and forced changes in the structure of family budgets. Food prices increased by 14 per cent, the fastest rising items being potatoes, fruit and vegetables and meat. The families in the low income brackets, which spend proportionately more on food, saw their real per capita earnings [word indistinct].

Poland's medium and long-term foreign debt in convertible currencies reached 23,000 million dollars. Exports amounted to 15,000 million dollars (up 3.4 per cent) and imports totalled 17,300 million dollars (up 6.1 per cent). The 1,700 million dollar deficit was worse than in 1979 but while the imbalance in trade with socialist countries changed dramatically--from a 330 million dollar surplus to a 900 million deficit--the deficit in trade with the West dropped from 1,560 million dollars in 1979 to 810 million last year.

Poland's export shortfall amounted to 12 million tonnes of coal, 7.5 thousand tonnes of copper, 312 thousand tonnes of sulphur in the second half of the year alone. The movement of world prices was again disadvantageous to Poland. Industrial production was 1.3 per cent lower than in 1979 because of limited supplies of raw materials, fuels, energy and components as well as labour unrest. Production capacities were used in an even smaller degree than in the preceding years. Energy generation was lower than planned by over 3,000 million kilowatt hours, coal extraction by 12 million tonnes, steel output--716 thousand tonnes, copper--33 thousand tonnes, cement--2.5 million tonnes, cars--16,600 units. In construction, plan fulfilment was 91.7 per cent overall, but in housing construction it was as low as 60.7 per cent.

Agriculture production was 96 per cent below that of 1979, with the (?overall) plant production calculated at 15.2 per cent, attributed mainly to a disastrous potato harvest (26.4 million tonnes, compared to about 50 million in 1979) and significantly lower sugar beet yields. Investment outlays decreased from 23.2 to 19.7 per cent of the national income. Poland's population amounted to 35,700,000 persons at the year's end, an increase of about 322 thousand. The birth-rate was the highest in the decade at 19.4 per thousand but the natural increase index dropped from 10.3 to 9.7 per thousand as a result of higher death-rates in some age groups and the progressive aging of the population.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS VOIVOD, TOWN PRESIDENT CONFERENCE

LD042138 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (PAP)--Voivods and presidents of voivodship towns today held a conference in Warsaw presided over by Premier Jozef Pinkowski. The conference discussed the socio-economic problems of the individual voivodships, the state of preparations for spring work in agriculture and reviewed actions undertaken to stop the decline of cattle heads and to create favourable conditions for the development of animal breeding. Also on the agenda were tasks facing the voivods in strengthening the functioning of rural communities and improvement of work of rural community heads in solving socio-economic problems of towns and villages and satisfaction of the population's needs.

MACHINE ENGINEERING OFFICIAL RELIEVED

LD041948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] At the request of the minister of machine engineering industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has relieved engineer Janusz Szotek from the post of under secretary of state and first deputy minister of the machine engineering industry.

OCEAN LINE PZPR COMMITTEE PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD031457 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1202 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] [No dateline given]--To POL [Polish Ocean Lines] ships: The PZPR Factory Committee in POL informs that, implementing the decision adopted by the plenum on 24 October last year, it examined at the recent meeting of the executive the management plans for streamlining the function of the personnel service. The meeting acquainted itself with proposals for reorganizing that service, designed to introduce a more functional division of powers. The executive recommended that urgent structural and personnel changes be made on the basis of an honest appraisal of the usefulness of staff as regards ensuring the efficient work of personnel services. It also recommended that the majority of commissions operating in this service should be liquidated thus increasing at the same time the responsibility of leading cadres for decisions adopted. The meeting also examined changes in the current precepts of political instruction on board ships, introducing voluntary participation. A communique on this matter is to appear shortly.

CUTS IN POLISH OCEAN LINES INVESTMENT FUND PROTESTED

LD031514 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] [No dateline given] Yesterday 78 ships responded to the protest of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in the Polish Ocean Lines against cuts in the Polish Ocean Lines investment fund. The NSZZ Solidarity Presidium has sent a letter on this matter to Gdansk Land Deputy [title as received] Stanislaw Kania requesting the decision to be reexamined by the Sejm.

VATICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIALIST STATES PRAISED

LD041504 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb (PAP)--The latest issue of the PERSPEKTYWY weekly carries an article by Zbigniew Kot on the evolution of the Vatican's policy in relation to the socialist states.

Characteristic of this revolution, the author writes, is, on the one hand, an increasing distance from capitalism, on the other, a renunciation of old-time negation of the socialist system. The Roman Catholic Church is presently defining itself as a supra-system institution, with unprecedented openness to the outside world.

Realism and a pragmatic evaluation of long-term visions of world development have become the most important factors of the Holy See's policies. One of its consequences was the recognition of the lasting existence of the world system of socialist states. The conviction that dialogue and co-existence are necessary has consolidated. Vatican and the USSR together with the other socialist states have grown interested in the idea of rapprochement.

John XXIII, Paul VI and the Polish Pope John Paul II have become builders of bridges to agreement and understanding among all the nations and states in the cause of mankind's supreme weal--peace, the weekly concluded.

JAGIELSKI VISITS LIBYA; DEPARTS 4 FEBRUARY

For Libyan reportage of the visit by Mieczyslaw Jagielski to Libya, including accounts of his meetings at the Libyan People's Committee for Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform, meetings with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, and his 4 February departure from Tripoli, see the Libya subsection of the North Africa section of the 5 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH USSR MARKED

AU050955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Al. Campeanu: "Marked by a Lasting Friendship"]

[Text] A memorable event in the development of Romanian-Soviet relations was the signing, 33 years ago, of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, a political-legal document of historic significance whose provisions materialized in the broad and intensive process of continuously deepening and expanding cooperation in the most varied areas of building the new system. Expressing the satisfaction of the Romanian and Soviet communists and peoples with this fruitful evolution, the festive meetings held these days in various cities in Romania and the USSR on the occasion of the treaty anniversary reflected the two parties' and countries' endeavors to conver an ever broader scope to their friendly ties.

The treaty concluded on 4 February 1948 was the natural culmination of the friendship--vigorously rooted in the historical past--between the two peoples, who have always been in solidarity in the struggle to fulfill their aspirations for freedom and a better life. Raising these traditions to a superior level, the RCP militated, as of the first moment and despite the difficulties of underground activities and the terror unleashed against it by the bourgeois-landowners' regime, for a lasting Romanian-Soviet friendship, for establishing relations of good neighborliness with the first state of workers and peasants. The friendship between our peoples was forever sealed by the blood jointly shed by Romanian and Soviet troops in the last stage of World War II, until the final crushing of the Hitlerite war machine. Sanctioning those bright traditions, the Romanian-Soviet treaty opened up a superior stage in the process of strengthening the manysided cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Continuing and elaborating on the provisions of the treaty whose anniversary we mark today, the new Romanian-Soviet treaty, signed in 1970 under the new conditions created by both countries' achievements in building socialism and communism and by the historical changes that occurred in Europe and the world, created even more favorable premises and opened up even more fruitful prospects for continuously expanding and diversifying our friendly cooperation. In the same spirit, the joint declaration signed in 1976 in Bucharest at the highest level reasserted the two parties' and countries' desire to develop their political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, as well as relations in all areas of mutual interest.

Indeed, at today's anniversary, the picture of Romanian-Soviet relation, based on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance offers a significant image.

Stressing the continuously ascending course of these ties, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized: "Our cooperation with the Soviet Union embraces all areas of activity, both in bilateral and international relations. These relations are in keeping with the interests of our peoples and those of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace." In the same vein, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Sincerely pleased with our current cooperation, we are firmly determined to further strengthen and develop Romanian-Soviet friendship."

Within the ever more dynamic evolution of Romanian-Soviet relations, the most important factor was and remains the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples' leading political forces: the RCP and CPSU. Along this line, the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev play a decisive role for intensifying our friendly cooperation in all areas and at all levels.

Economic cooperation is rapidly developing; due to its scope, it is providing an increasingly sound material foundation for our mutual relations in general. The volume of material exchange is increasing yearly, from one 5-year plan to the next. Currently, our planning bodies and ministries are examining mutual proposals with fresh possibilities for developing exchanges in the new 5-year plan. In this framework, the coordination of our development plans for 1981-85 is very important. Similarly, production sharing and specialization is continuously expanding and diversifying, particularly in key branches for the progress of the two national economies, such as machine-building, electrical engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries, and the production of certain energy raw materials.

Scientific and technological cooperation are developing at the same time, and are aimed at rapidly completing through joint efforts, important research projects envisaged in Romania's and USSR's socioeconomic development plans. The measures recently adopted enhanced the efficiency of such activities and closely coordinated them to the development of production forces.

Fruitful results were also recorded in cooperation in the areas of culture, art, education, exchanges of experience at party and state level and between mass and civic organizations, which complete the picture of continuous and fertile development of the relations between the two peoples and countries.

At the same time, Romania and the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere are actively cooperating in the international arena to continue the process of detente, strengthen security in Europe, achieve disarmament and promote peace and cooperation among nations.

Determined to work with the same consistency, as the party secretary general has repeatedly asserted, to continuously develop our friendship and cooperation with our great socialist neighbor, the Romanian people convey warm congratulations to the Soviet people on the occasion of today's anniversary, with the conviction that the fruitful evolution of this friendly cooperation is fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and makes a valuable contribution to the great cause of socialism, progress and peace.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU042005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Feb (AGERPRES)--Marking 33 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, the USSR ambassador in Bucharest, V.I. Drozdenko arranged on February 4 a friendly meeting at the embassy.

Participating were Cornel Onescu, chairman of the ARLUS [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With USSR] General Council; Neculai Agachi and Ion Ceterchi, ministers; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of the national defence; Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; executive members of other ministries and central institutions, representatives of mass and civic organizations, party and state activists, scientists and men of letters, generals and senior officers.

Festive Meeting

AU042038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Feb (AGERPRES)--In marking 33 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, a festive meeting took place on February 4 in Bucharest, arranged by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (IRRCS), the General Council of ARLUS [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With USSR] and the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP.

The participants included Cornel Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, first vice-chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, chairman of the ARLUS General Council; Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, AGERPRES director-general, member of the ARLUS General Council; Aurel Duca, secretary of the CTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions] Central Council, vice-chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Ioan Botar, secretary of the IRRCS; representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, of mass and public organizations, party activists, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions, students.

Present were also the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by B.I. Ilyushin, vice-chairman of the association's central leadership, who has come to Romania on the anniversary, and members of the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union.

The meeting was inaugurated by Magdalena Filipas, member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy minister of light industry, member of the bureau of the ARLUS General Council.

Petru Despot, member of the Executive Committee of the CTUCR Central Council, member of the bureau of the ARLUS General Council; and V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, spoke of the importance of the celebrated event.

CEAUSESCU, MIJATOVIC TOASTS AT 2 FEB LUNCHEON

Ceausescu Toast

AU041103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 2 February luncheon given in Timisoara for SFRY President Cvijetin Mujatovic]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mijatovic, esteemed comrades and friends, I want to express our satisfaction with this friendly meeting. Our talks on bilateral relations and on certain international issues have once again attested to our joint desire to do everything possible to expand our cooperation and collaboration.

We have discussed steps to expand economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration. I must add that there are still great untapped possibilities for further developing commercial exchanges, and Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in general.

We attributed great importance to European security, to the success of the Madrid conference, and to ensuring the continuation of the policy of detente, peace and national independence.

As was only natural, we also discussed cooperation in the Balkans. We arrived at the common conclusion that there are possibilities for expanding cooperation in the interests of all countries and of the cause of detente and peace in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

We discussed the complex international problems and conflicts that have brought about serious tension in the international arena. In view of the above, we must make every possible effort to halt or diminish such conflicts and to initiate negotiations to settle them, in the interests of the peoples in question and of the cause of peace.

We gave due attention to the problems of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and of halting the arms race. At the same time, we paid particular attention to the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

Romania attaches great importance to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among all states, peoples and forces which are in favor of a policy of detente, national independence and peace. We believe that an important role must be played by the socialist countries which, through their policy, should assert new relations among states, based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. We naturally attribute an important role to the small and medium-sized countries, which are directly interested in a policy based on those principles, and in having international problems settled democratically. The developing countries also have an important role to play.

At the same time, given the current international circumstances, a particularly important role is incumbent on the nonaligned countries. We believe that the forthcoming meeting in New Delhi of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers can be of special importance in international life. Today more than ever steps are required to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of those countries, to promote an active stand on solving conflicts through negotiations, as well as a new world economic order and a policy of disarmament.

On this occasion, too, I want to mention the importance of and need to strengthen cooperation among communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, as well as other democratic and progressive parties and forces with a view to resolutely promoting a policy of detente, peace and national independence.

I want to highlight with great satisfaction the active international cooperation between our parties and countries. I am of the opinion that our present talks will give new impetus to developing this cooperation, and will contribute to strengthening the solidarity between our parties and peoples.

This meeting is part and parcel of the traditional contacts, established in the course of years through my meetings with Comrade Tito, and I am pleased to emphasize that we have jointly agreed to continue and intensify these contacts and to further develop Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. This is in keeping with both the interests of our countries and with those of the cause of detente, cooperation and peace.

I want to raise a toast:

--To the closest possible cooperation between our parties and peoples;

--I want to wish the friendly Yugoslav peoples ever greater successes in building socialism and in their socioeconomic development;

--To your health, Comrade Mijatovic;

--To the health of all of you;

--To friendship and peace! (applause)

Mijatovic Toast

AU041636 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Toast by SFRY President Cvijetin Mijatovic at 2 February luncheon given in Timisoara by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, dear comrades and friends,

To begin with, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee, I would like to thank you for your invitation. Of course, in view of the development of our relations over the years, we were not surprised by the invitation; however, we wish to express our gratitude, Comrade Ceausescu, for the fact that you and your country's leadership want to continue the traditional cooperation you started with Comrade Tito, an activity which is also very important internationally.

Less than 3 months have passed since our meeting in Belgrade, a fruitful meeting at which important decisions were adopted, and here we meet again. This new meeting confirms the need to have as many such contacts and meetings as possible, in order to discuss and negotiate certain issues.

We are happy to be on good terms with our neighbors; we are particularly proud to have the Socialist Republic of Romania among our neighbors, with whom we have such good relations. We have a folk saying which reads as follows: "One cannot pick his brother and neighbor." One can only choose one's friends. We have an ideal situation here, because we also have a great friend in our neighbor Romania.

We all proceed from the fact that our present friendly relations set great tasks for us for the future. I believe that this was the reference point for both sides in the discussions held today, when we tackled issues concerning international cooperation; I believe that all friends and neighbors should cooperate on such issues, as our countries do.

During today's talks and in your toast, you clearly presented all the problems that should concern us now and in the future. We agree with your opinions on and assessments of international events. If I were to talk about those international issues, I would just have to repeat what you have already covered in your toast today. Therefore, when I talked about our responsibilities, I just expressed the feelings with which I embarked upon this trip, feelings which I also had during our talks today, namely responsibility for everything we pledge to do in the future. Likewise, when we talk about our cooperation--and here I would like to stress that it is good and can improve even more--we can state that it requires even greater efforts from both sides.

During our talks today, we noted how close or identical the opinions of the two countries are on international issues. It is not a mere coincidence that Socialist Romania participates in nonaligned meetings, regardless of the fact that it belongs to a political-military treaty; that makes no difference. A country's policy should be concretely assessed in accordance with its actions. That is the way one should also assess a country's international policy.

All countries want peace, freedom and progress. These are elements that bind all countries, elements which are also confirmed by our situation in Europe.

I agree with you that the Madrid meeting should strive to find all ways and means to contribute to strengthening security in Europe and I believe that we can make progress in that respect as well as in all other international problems. For instance, I believe that there is room for broad cooperation in the Balkans. The Balkans, which were a bad example in the past, currently are an area in which the trend for peace is obvious.

In conclusion I would like to thank the citizens of this town for their hospitable reception; as is known, Romanian citizens of Serbian nationality also live in this town and they constitute a bridge of our friendship and cooperation. I will always remember the reception extended to me here. I believe there will be occasions for this town's comrades to be received in one of Yugoslavia's towns.

I would like to toast: Our continuous cooperation along the line set by Comrades Tito and Ceausescu; the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

I would like to raise this glass to congratulate Comrade Ceausescu on his birthday, an occasion which was celebrated by the Romanian people with pride and dignity, for Comrade Ceausescu's merits in building the socialist society in Romania. (applause)

DISSIDENT EXILES IN PARIS RECEIVE LETTER BOMBS

NC041243 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Feb (AFP)--Leading dissident Romanian author Paul Goma and former Romanian Minister Nicolas Penesco, both living here in exile, received parcel bombs in the mail yesterday, it was revealed today.

Mr Goma said Mr Penesco, aged about 70, was wounded when his parcel-bomb blew up, and is in the hospital.

Mr Goma himself was unhurt, though the parcel-bomb sent to him blew up, wounding a bomb expert trying to defuse it.

Mr Goma said that the booby trapped parcels were posted from Spain and contained works by Nikita Khushchev.

The bombs were sent by the Romanian secret police, according to Mr Goma. He added that he had recently received death threats by telephone and in the post.

Mr Goma, who has lived in exile here for the past three years, has in the past violently attacked President Nicolae Ceaucescu of Romania and his wife [Elena] for "ruling the country as though it is their private estate."

He has also denounced the large number of the president's family in leading party and government posts.

Mr Goma left Romania in November, 1977, after failing in a bid to found a human rights movement there and after being continually harassed by police. He has lived in Paris since.

Mrs Penesco told AFP that her husband, a former interior minister, spent 17 years in Romanian prisons before coming to France in 1970.

Recently he was active here campaigning against the signing of the Helsinki accords.

She said that her husband was wounded in the face and shoulder and would have to undergo an operation.

Later it was learned that the police bomb expert suffered only light wounds to his hands and was temporarily deafened.

Mr Goma said: "I have often been attacked by the Bucharest press which calls me a traitor and fascist.

"On two occasions in the metro, here and in New York, unknown people speaking Romanian have threatened to 'Bulgarise' me."

Mr Goma was referring to attacks carried out by the Bulgarian Secret Service against exiled Bulgarian dissidents with an umbrella firing a poisoned dart.

Mr Goma said that when he opened the parcel-bomb he saw that the inside of the book had been hollowed out, and inside the space there was a rectangular object looking like a battery with wires sticking out.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH NEW GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR

AU042010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Buchurest, 4 Feb (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on February 4 George Yise Mahama, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Romania.

In his address at the presentation ceremony, the Romanian head of state highlighted that Romania promotes consistently an active foreign policy devoted to peace, national independence, strengthened friendship and collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with all peoples of the world, firmly campaigning in the international arena for securing every people's rights to be the full master of its national riches and of its destiny, to freely and sovereignly assert itself among the nations of the world.

He expressed satisfaction at the unfolding of the Romanian-Ghanaian relations and considered that every premise is at hand for these relations to be further expanded and diversified.

The ambassador's address expressed satisfaction at the ever closer collaboration between Romania and Ghana, as well as the wish to expand and diversity continuously these relations in the political, economic, technical, agricultural and scientific fields.

After stating that Africa keeps facing strong obstacles in its struggle for complete liberation, the ambassador stressed in his address: We, in Ghana, sincerely admire Romania for the continuous support she has been giving to the African struggle for liberation.

CEAUSESCU VISITS STANDARDIZATION EXHIBITION

AU042040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 4 President Nicolae Ceausescu and leading cadres from economic ministries and other central bodies, experts from research and design units, from industrial centrals and great enterprises, examined--at a Bucharest arranged exhibition--the present stage of the action taken for the typification of the industrial products.

The president was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Premier Ilie Verdet and other officials.

The typification action has been arranged in Romania unitarily, for the entire economy. It is being carried out under the direct guidance of Academician Elena Ceausescu, d. eng, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology that directs the party and state commission set up on the purpose.

Presenting the activity of typification and standardization, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, pointed out that the surveys made allowed for a some 90 percent typification of the products in the national economy for the basic branches of industry, the standard sorts and sizes being reduced by 76.5 percent.

Appreciating the work done by the teams of experts, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the same time that the percentage of reduction of the standard sizes does not reflect yet the existing possibilities in this domain and emanded that investigations should be continued. At the same, highlighted was the need for unification and typification of the technologies and procedures of fabrication.

About the question of imports of industrial goods, it was highlighted that programmes were mapped out for the assimilation at home of over 2,000 products, other 1,000 products being under investigations in view of assimilation.

The results of typification and the solutions adopted, as well as the possibilities of expanding this important action were then examined by basic industrial branches.

Within the dialogue with experts Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the responsible factors to make final as soon as possible the measures of improving the typification projects so that this action may be turned into practice as soon as possible.

COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION HOLDS PLENUM IN BUCHAREST

AU042001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Feb (AGERPRES)--A plenary meeting took place on February 4 of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, [UCY], which analyzed the activity unfolded by the UCY bodies and organizations, with a view to enhancing the contribution of the young people to the carrying through of the single national plan of economic and social development of the country in 1981, as well as the activity unfolded for the training of the youth for the homeland's defence, for the observance of the Romanian Armed Forces supreme command's directive regarding the youth training for the homeland's defence in 1981-1985.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, took the floor during the meeting.

The plenum endorsed a plan of measures regarding the improvement of the activity of revolutionary education through work and for work, for its responsible participation in carrying through the state plan for 1981.

Likewise, the plenum endorsed a decision on changing the structure of local UCY organizations in keeping with the provisions of the State Council decree of January 23, 1981 regarding some improvements of administrative organization of Romania's territory.

POPULATION, MANPOWER FIGURES FOR 1976-80 REPORTED

AU031119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Feb (AGERPRES)--Following the demographic policy consistently pursued by the RCP and the Romanian state, the country's population grew over the 1976-1980 interval by some 930 million [as received] people. At the end of 1980 the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania stood at 22.3 million inhabitants of which half live in towns.

Printing these data, the communique of the Central Commission of Statistics, recently released in Bucharest, highlights that the population employed in the national economy was of 10.4 million at the end of the previous five-year plan period, its share in industry and in the other non-agricultural sectors increasing from 62 percent in 1975 to 71 percent in 1980.

The average number of the working personnel in all the branches of the economy was of 7,340 thousand in the last years of the quinquennium. The number of workers rose by 99 thousand, their share in the total number of working personnel being of over 80 percent in 1980. At the same time, the communique shows that following the application of the programme of measures regarding the increase of women's participation in the socio-economic activity, their share in the total working personnel grew from 34.5 percent in 1975 to over 37 percent in 1980.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S CHARGE

LD041622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will soon pay an official return visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Informing journalists about it at a press conference today, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, said:

"During his visit Djuranovic will have official talks with Chancellor Schmidt and Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher, as well as with other prominent political personalities, on bilateral and most important international questions.

"We attach great importance to this visit for the further expansion and deepening of the already good and successful bilateral relations and cooperation which in recent years have been developing in virtually all the areas."

Asked how he assessed the present development of the events in connection with Poland the ambassador said:

"Our principled stand in connection with these events is well known. We continue to follow with attention the efforts which the Polish people and the Polish United Workers Party are making to overcome the present difficulties and, in keeping with their needs and characteristics, ensure a further development of socialist social relations and the international position of Poland.

"We are rendering support and material assistance to these efforts within the limits imposed by our possibilities."

Another question was:

How do you view Ronald Reagan's statements made at his first press conference as President of the United States which refer to detente and disarmament.

"At this moment I can only recall," replied Kalezic, "the well-known stands of Yugoslavia on detente, disarmament and other global questions. These stands are to the advantage of the universal nature of detente and the continuity of the efforts made toward the relaxation of international tension and against the arms race, outside pressure and interference in the affairs of other countries. We are in favor of overcoming the existing aggravation and of consolidating the process of negotiations on the widest possible basis so as to devise equitable solutions in the political and economic spheres of international life."

The next question was:

The Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, Co Thach, in his interview published in the Munich daily SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of 24 January, said that as far back as the early sixties the Yugoslavs had left the Vietnamese in the lurch in their struggle against imperialism when, in Belgrade, they had organized a conference of 17 nonaligned countries and ignored the stand of Vietnam. The Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs added: "We know the Yugoslavs very well. They are not giving us support. They were on the side of the Americans against us." What could you say in connection with this statement by the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs?

The official representative of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs replied:

"I am not acquainted with what prompted the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs to make this crude and pointless attack on Yugoslavia and its policy. It is known that throughout the Vietnamese liberation struggle Yugoslavia rendered full support and assistance to Vietnam. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam itself on several occasions expressed its gratitude to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for their invaluable and consistent support and aid, provided in various forms, to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against United States aggression.

"It is also known that consistent to its principled foreign policy Yugoslavia could not accept the military intervention against Democratic Kampuchea which placed a question mark against an independent and nonaligned country. On the contrary, at the United Nations, together with an overwhelming number of other members, Yugoslavia declared itself against this intervention and for a peaceful solution of the crisis, which includes a withdrawal of foreign troops. It seems to me that this is the reason for the dissatisfaction displayed by the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, Co Thach, which he publicly expressed in so unusual and impermissible a way.

"With regard to the appeal by heads of state and government of 17 nonaligned countries of 1965, its text and the names of the signatories are known to the whole world. I think that they by themselves rebut the pointless claims by the Vietnamese minister. It is also known that much later they began, and for a long time conducted the talks in Paris between Vietnam and the United States."

LCY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK'S KIM YONG-SUN

AU041626 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, who had headed the Korean delegation at an expanded session of the executive committee of the international committee for peaceful unification of Korea held in Belgrade from 30 to 31 January. Cooperation between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party was positively appraised and mutual desire for its further advancement was expressed.

POLISH DELEGATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD042008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--Today here in Novi Sad, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the delegations of the Yugoslav-Polish chamber stated the mutual interest of the two countries' economy representatives in expanding long-term cooperation in a number of fields. Favorable conditions exist for cooperation in agro-industry, in which Vojvodina has an outstanding place, and also for expanding cooperation, textile, wood and timber and leather-processing industries, it was set out.

Yugoslav [word indistinct] economy representatives are ready for a perceptible expansion and development of various forms of long-term cooperation, it was noted.

LCY OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH BCP DELEGATION

AU041630 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with members of a BCP study delegation headed by Gancho Ganev, member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences.

The Bulgarians showed the greatest interest in the LCY cadre policy and implementation of the LCY's leading role in society. Cooperation between the LCY and the BCP was also discussed.

PLO DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SAWPY'S DZUNOV

AU041634 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--A PLO delegation headed by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Central Committee and deputy supreme commander of the movement, arrived in Belgrade yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Following its arrival, the delegation visited the SAWPY Federal Conference and held talks with Risto Dzunov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The delegation informed Dzunov on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and on the PLO's position. Dzunov stressed our consistent support for and assistance to the Palestinian people in fulfilling their justified aspirations under the leadership of the PLO, the only true representative of the Palestinian people.

Views on certain currently important international problems were exchanged during the talks. The two sides especially emphasized the importance of the nonaligned policy and movement and the contribution of that policy and movement to establishing new relations among peoples on the basis of their equality and stressed the urgent need to further strengthen the cooperation, unity and action capability of the nonaligned countries. It was pointed out that the forthcoming New Delhi ministerial conference of nonaligned countries is also expected to make its contribution in that respect.

Further developing and strengthening cooperation between SAWPY and the PLO were also discussed in the talks.

The PLO delegation invited the SAWPY Federal Conference to send a delegation on a visit to its movement. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

LD042026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The Presidency was briefed on information about the talks conducted by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party; Constantin Dascalesou, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, during their recent brief friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The session reviewed and adopted a platform for the work of the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, to be held in New Delhi 9-12 February this year. It was stressed that the forthcoming ministerial conference in New Delhi--given the continual deterioration of the international situation--is of exceptional importance not only for the nonaligned countries, but also for the entire international community.

The conviction was expressed that the nonaligned countries at the ministerial conference will concentrate on examining essential issues of the modern world, will further strengthen their solidarity and joint activity on the authentic principles of nonaligned policy, and that they will advocate with determination a halt to the deterioration of the international situation, a renewal of detente as a universal process and need of the world, the creation of conditions for elimination of critical flashpoints, and that they will offer forceful support to peoples struggling for their liberation and independence.

Particular emphasis was laid on the need for the New Delhi conference to examine essential issues of the present development of the international economic situation, and to stimulate further activity of the nonaligned and developing countries in the struggle to establish more just international economic relations, and to build up a new international economic order.

It was stressed at the session that Yugoslavia attributes importance to marking the 20th anniversary of the first conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade, which will be carried out at a ceremonial session of the New Delhi ministerial conference. It was pointed out this will be an opportunity to assess the historic significance of the genesis of and contribution made by nonaligned policy over the last two decades, and for its continuity and the need for active participation in modern international trends to be stressed.

The Presidency was briefed on the documentation from the Federal Social Council for International Relations entitled "The State of and Needs of Scientific Research in the Sphere of International Relations and Foreign Policy of the SFRY." Support was given at the session to the suggestions contained in the council documents directed toward further promoting the work in this sphere important for the foreign policy and development of Yugoslav's economic and political relations with foreign countries.

A number of other issues within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also reviewed at the session.

The highest-ranking federal officials also participated in the work of the session.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON 1981-85 PLAN

LD032200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, read a report today to the delegates of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly in connection with the draft Yugoslav social plan for the period 1981-85.

Veselin Djuranovic spoke first of the preparations for the adoption of the new medium-term plan and stressed that a step further has been made in the application of the law on planning, although not all its stipulations have yet been applied consistently and fully.

A general process of substantial self-management transformation is felt in all areas of socioeconomic and political relations. However, the most important feature of the present moment is the qualitative change from the state of our society in which, frequently in disregard of new institutionalized solutions or running counter to these solutions, the state is still the decisive protagonist of construction and development of social relations, into the situation in which associated labor organized along self-management lines should and must have a decisive role to play.

In this transition period we are inevitably facing a number of difficulties, powerful vestiges of old ways, with persistent resistance to new ways and with certain deformations in the practical application of individual new solutions and with a number of contradictions.

The present degree of development of socioeconomic relations and successful mastery of the strategy and objectives of medium-term development requires a far greater general mobility and more organized social action on the further development, application and more efficient functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

It can be claimed with a considerable degree of confidence that it is precisely in decision-making in extended reproduction that the complexity and even certain contradictions in the processes of social reproduction as a whole are very pronounced. Decision-making in extended reproduction is still separate from associated labor even when decisions are ostensibly adopted in a self-management way. Although there are increasing intimations of positive changes, the practice of adopting the decisions on investments in which a decisive role is played by technocratic and techno-bureaucratic forces is still pronounced. This is seriously hindering the development of self-management relations in this area and represents one of the essential reasons for irrational investment outlay. What is also felt here is the lack of a law on the foundations of socioeconomic relations in operating the resources of extended reproduction and on the rights of the workers on the basis of past labor, as well as inconsistency in the application of the system of self-management social planning.

The area of our economic relations with foreign countries has a certain sense for a long time been a touchstone of our overall economic ability, and the problems existing here have not infrequently been the essential factors which have determined the sum total of our situation. The conflict between old and elements is in fact the most pronounced in this area, Djuranovic said.

In addition to a number of objective circumstances and subjective shortcomings the present moment is characterized by a gradual but admittedly painstaking process of income-links within associated labor along self-management lines. The progress of self-management negotiations, as a substantially new way of regulating social relations, is a gradual development. Over 2 million self-management agreements, by their very existence and coupled with the assessment that in addition to new elements they contain many elements of what should be changed, that is to say that some of these elements are institutionally new only in a formal sense, testifies that it is essential to further implement de-statization of social relations in a way and along the path whereby state involvement will be used less and less, so as to be reduced, in fact, to be strictly within the legal framework.

The development of social relations through self-management interest organizations, both inside and outside social services, is only in its infancy. Although we have come out of the shell of budgetary relations, the way to meet requirements continues to be predominantly through fiscal means, which in fact constitute a major obstacle to the free exchange of labor. An end must be put at long last to automatism which leads to an uncontrolled growth of the money set aside for joint requirements, which at the same time acts as a disincentive for a free exchange of labor and therefore for the development of self-management as a whole.

Speaking of the attained level of material development, Djuranovic mentioned that during the 1976-80 5-year period the social product grew at the average annual rate of 5.7 percent, the physical volume of industrial production increased by 6.7 percent, employment grew by 4 percent, productivity of labor by 2.3 percent, and living standards by 5.3 percent. However, agricultural production alone grew at the average annual rate of only 1.6 percent.

In so doing the productive forces of society became stronger, their material basis was further consolidated, a significant modernization of the means of labor was carried out and the basis for the growth of productivity of labor, for modernization of production and for its rise to a qualitatively higher level became even stronger. All this made it possible for the social product per head of population in 1980 to rise to about $2,500.

Pointing out the basic economic problems and unfavorable trends in economic development, Djuranovic said that what is involved is inconsistency and inefficiency in the elimination of material disproportions that have been manifested over a long period in the distribtuion of national income and which have gradually brought about overstretching in the distribution field and, parallel with it, an increasing reliance in the development process on the additional accumulation from abroad increasing the indebtedness of our country beyond the permissible level. Although the level of economic investments increased considerably, they were made into other development sectors whereby the imbalance was not only maintained but to a certain extent enhanced. In the previous social plan the range of the so-called priority activities which had to receive priority in investment outlay was too wide in relation to the available accumulation, and also the mechanism of channeling the available accumulation into those production activities whose development could contribute most to the elimination of structural disproportions was not there.

Some unfavorable undercurrents of economic development are also the result of unrealistic planning and of social plans which have no realistic material basis. The fetish of high growth rates is dominant in our development and economic policy. Of course, as a developing country we must have a dynamic development, but it is quite clear that this dynamic development cannot be attained at any price. Moreover, the high price of unrealistic and megalomaniac plans is already being paid, and we shall continue to pay for quite a few years to come.

Nevertheless, Djuranovic added, 1980 brought about a number of positive intimations regarding the economic development of our country. This is the result of a more resolute line taken in the struggle for economic stabilization. The most visible positive results in the concluding year of the previous 5-year plan are increased exports and a reduction in the deficit of the balance of payments sheet of our country, some increase in the share of the economy in the social product, consolidation of the funds of the accumulation of the organizations of associated labor and a slower growth of all aspects of expenditure in relation to the growth of the social product.

However, one cannot speak about a change in relation to the basic tendencies of economic developments and the real need of the changes which have to be carried out. Despite the slower growth rate in 1980, the high level of investment, of both general and joint expenditure, the rise of inflation as well as the scarce funds of export commodities and our great dependence on imports continue to make our economic situation both complex and serious.

In addition to the present continuity in the realization of some long-term orientations and development objectives of our socialist self-management society, the solutions in the draft Yugoslav social plan for the period 1981-85 contain certain changes in development strategy.

The basic characteristics of the Yugoslav development plan for 1981-85 is its full orientation toward the implementation of economic stabilization coupled with the firm orientation whereby the development of our country should rely more than now on our own conditions and possibilities, on the availability of our own resources and realistic domestic accumulation, while foreign funds will be reduced. This means also an orientation to a slower material development than during the preceding plan period. Intensified efforts will have to be made to create the necessary conditions to pursue an active income policy and to bring down demand, consistently to apply the constitutional principle of distribution according to work done and resolutely to carry on the policy of a growth in all aspects of consumption which is lower in relation to the growth of the social product.

The second basic orientation is to secure socioeconomic conditions for the implementation of the decisive role of associated labor in controlling income and in strengthening the material position of associated labor so that the necessary conditions can be established to enable it as fully as possible to control the totality of relations in the development of extended social reproduction.

The next basic orientation is to improve the international economic position of our country by reducing the deficit in our balance of payments, or the degree of our country's indebtedness and of its dependence on imports, coupled with growing economic opening of the Yugoslav economy toward the criteria of economic operations in the world economy, and to step up our country's participation in world trade and the international division of labor, which also means increasing export possibilities of our economy and foreign currency inflow in general.

The consistent implementation of the policy of gradual or urgent elimination of existing material disproportions in the economic structure of our country and of adapting production orientation to the changed foreign economic conditions is essential.

A strategy of technical-technological development of the Yugoslav economy to bring about greater technical-technological autonomy and independence of our country is required.

Faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and particularly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo than the average development rate of the country, in order to reduce the relative difference which exists in the degree of development between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous province, is a condition for a more harmonious, even and stable development of our entire country and of every republic and province--that is to say, for the equality of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Efforts must be made to ensure social security for our working people and citizens and to increase their standard of living, which will be realized in the complex conditions of material development, which means that the struggle for the increase in the standard of living must depend entirely on efforts to increase productivity of labor, efficiency of industrial operations and growth of real income.

The concept of socioeconomic development also contains the orientation further to develop all-people's defense and social self-protection as one of the strategic objectives of our society which represents a commitment of a great part of our national income, but this is necessary in the conditions of present-day international relations.

Proceeding from our principled objectives it is estimated that the average annual growth rate of the social product will amount to about 4.5 percent, industrial production about 5 percent and agricultural production about 4.5 percent. The overall available resources for final consumption will grow at a rate of about 2.8 percent per annum on average, which on the whole indicates a growth of all forms of final consumption which is slower than the growth of the social product, Djuranovic said.

The orientation is to reduce the general rate of economic growth and to go for a slower growth rate of all aspects of expenditure in relation to growth of the social product. For the first time there has been a conceptual approach whereby investments in fixed assets must grow considerably slower than growth of the social product and whereby exports should increase at a rate which is almost double that of the social product. This is an expression of the demand for implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and for a more realistic plan of socioeconomic development. Substantial corrections in the strategy of development in relation to earlier periods can be seen from it.

Reliance on higher accumulation and on considerably higher investment efficiency and on consolidation of the qualitative factors of economic management, coupled with the slowing down of the general growth of economic investments and with a reduction of noneconomic investments--with the exception of housing construction--should be one of the basic component parts of the development policy in the 1981-85 period.

Over a long period of time there occurred a gradual fall in the accumulative ability of the Yugoslav economy. The reasons are partly objective (a big wave of world inflation and recession being transferred onto the Yugoslav economy) but mostly of a subjective nature (the nonextensive nature of economic operations, inadequate organization of the Yugoslav economy and deteriorated relations in the distribution of income).

In the 1966-78 period the rate of self-financing considered in terms of the share of gross accumulation within the overall investments of the economy amounted to about 50 percent, and was smaller during the proceding 5-year period. The share of economic investments in the social product of the economy over almost 15 years came to about 33.4 percent, which by international criteria is very high. At the same time the share of gross accumulation of the economy in the social product of the economy was considerably lower and amounted to 19.2 percent.

The decisive orientation to reducing structural disproportions in the economy is an essential condition for a more harmonious and stable development of the economy as a whole. This will be attained with the faster development of production and services which contribute to an increase of exports and substitution of imports, especially of energy, raw materials and reproduction materials, food and equipment, coupled with the building of highways and development of integrated transport and foreign tourism, and with fuller and more rational use of the available natural resources and of social funds.

The establishment of the conditions and the ensuring of the faster development of agricultural production, faster development of food production, especially of basic agricultural and food products, is one of the most important development objectives and a long-term task of joint interest. From the point of view of the overall socioeconomic and political development of the country and also of the preservation and consolidation of our position in the international economic and political spheres, the social interest in substantially increasing food production is considerable.

The orientations regarding the development of agriculture require a significant change in the situation in this sphere of social reproduction and in the overall attitude of sociopolitical factors in the implementation of agrarian policy. It is essential to work out balance sheets of requirements, that is to say of consumption and of possible domestic production, import and export and of reserves of basic agricultural and food produce at the level of all the republics and autonomous provinces, and at the federal level.

The system of reserves of agricultural and food produce needs to be developed. This must be done on all levels, from the work organizations to municipalities, republics, autonomous provinces and the federation. A system of reserves is required which can genuinely safeguard the country from market disruptions and the blows with which it was confronted during the preceding period.

A faster development of the social sector of agriculture will be secured by increasing production capacities, by better use of existing technical and technological developments, and by introducing even more modern technical and technological developments on estates held by organizations of associated labor, by further increases in productivity and yields, expansion of areas under cultivation, more rational use of agricultural land and by other production factors, by building a system for a more rational use of water resources, and so forth.

The implementation of this policy depends to a great extent on the nature of the economic position of organizations of associated labor in agriculture and in the agro-industrial complex as a whole. This is why, with various measures of economic policy, bearing in mind also the policy of prices and the measures of credit-monetary policy, coupled with more rational production, higher productivity of labor and efficiency in economic management, a contribution has to be made to improving the economic position of the organizations of associated labor in agriculture and of the conditions to gain income in food production.

Private agricultural farms have at their disposal enormous production potential. They have about 83 percent of cultivable agricultural land and about 88 percent of livestock, and account for over 50 percent of commodity agricultural production. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that they increase their production. Self-management organization of this production through cooperation and association must develop faster, because it is the essential condition to activate these potentials on modern foundations.

Our agrarian and economic policy have not yet produced enough material incentive for the development of agricultural production in the private sector, especially in hilly and mountainous areas. Partly this is the result and a vestige of sectarian concepts of this policy which must be resolutely and finally overcome. All this imposes the need for far greater efforts, better organization, and greater material support to link the biggest possible section of production in the private sector with associated labor, and in so doing, using the diverse forms and possibilities of association.

In the area of economic relations with foreign countries the most urgent and therefore also the most important task is essentially to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments sheet of our country and to arrest and subsequently to reduce the rate of growth of our indebtedness abroad. At the same time, intensive work has to be carried out on the further development of self-management socialist relations, and the application and working out of solutions in this area which pertain to our system so that workers in organizations of associated labor may become genuine protagonists of the policy of the development of economic relations with foreign countries proceeding from their responsibility in our system.

These are very ambitious tasks expressed in the realistic annual rate of growth of commodity exports on the order of 8 percent and of services on the order of 9 to 10 percent, whereby the share of our exports in world exports will increase from the present 0.44 percent to about 0.50 percent in 1985, while commodity and service exports will increase their share in our gross social product from 12.5 percent in 1980 to about 15 percent in 1985.

In this context it is quite certain that the present unfavorable tendencies in international economic relations will manifest themselves in the ensuing medium-term period too. However, even in these conditions, with coordinated measures of development and current economic policy the conditions can be created in which the growth rate of our commodity exports can be realistically double the rate of our social product, and the growth rate of exports of services higher than the growth rate of commodity exports.

The experience gained in 1980 shows that resolute struggle, skill and very well organized action is required for the realization of these tasks. Their implementation in the first years of the plan will be difficult. Hence the need everywhere, in every section of associated labor and in all sociopolitical communities to indicate clearly that without the implementation of the agreed policy of exports it is impossible to resolve two major issues--a substantial reduction in the deficit of our balance of payments and the ensuring of an adequate rate of industrial production.

Only if a growth of exports is ensured which is twice as fast as the growth of production will it be possible to create the scope for imports required for the anticipated growth of production and for better raw material and reproduction material supplies for our industry and for the necessary imports of modern technology, better supplies of our domestic market in general and for a substantial reduction in the deficit of our country's balance of payments.

All calculations show that such a policy is possible only if our exports cover at least 70 per cent of our imports.

The social plan envisages that a turnabout will be made in the export of agricultural food products, which represent one of Yugoslavia's permanent comparative advantages, and which we must utilize. In the same way, the further development of tourism and transport services, which also have proven themselves as comparative advantages, must be encouraged, as must the implementation of investment projects abroad, an area in which we already have a certain tradition.

Two tasks have been confirmed on the regional level: the continuation of trends to increase our overall business with developing countries and the vital increase in the level by which we cover imports by exports in exchange with industrially developed countries of the West. There is particular interest in the realization of the agreement with the European Community, and of the arrangements and 5-year agreements concluded with the East European socialist countries.

Pointing out the goals of social policy, Djuranovic said that it is reckoned that in the next 5-year period the further rise in the standard of living could amount to about 2.7 percent on average per year, with a possible increase in the population's funds of about 3.6 percent on average per year, and an average real rise in personal incomes of about 2 percent per worker. Such an envisaged growth in the standard of living would be slower than that of the social product. In this way, rapid growth of accumulation would be ensured, and thereby, in the long-term view, an accelerated and (?stable) increase in the standard of living would be achieved.

One of the chief tasks of our overall socioeconomic development today is the (?solution) of the problems of employment and unemployment. Owing to the increase in the active population, further changes in the population's economic structure, the considerable influx of young, educated cadres, and to the return of our citizens from temporary work abroad, the topicality of the problems of employment will continue to be forcefully in evidence, all the more so as overall development possibilities permit a relatively more moderate growth of employment of about 2.5 percent on average per year, so the number of employed in the social sector will increase from 5.7 million in 1980 to 6.4 million in 1985, or by about 740,000, and together with natural wastage the total number of newly employed will mount to about 1.3 million people. It is also reckoned that the application of appropriate incentive measures will make it possible to increase labor involvement on the basis of personal labor for about 100,000 persons, so that in 1985 the level of those engaged in this sphere will reach about 500,000 active people.

One of the most important joint interests and goals of our overall socioeconomic development in the coming 5 years is the further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection in accordance with needs and material possibilities. The constant deterioration of the military-political situation demands even greater efforts on the part of our entire social community toward development and improvement of the system of all-people's defense and toward modernization of the armed forces, in order that we might be able to oppose any aggression and protect ourselves from any surprises of any kind which might bring into question our freedom, independence and peaceful self-managing socialist development, Djuranovic underlined.

We will continue to further develop the Yugoslav People's Army as the front-ranking defense force of society, and constantly make it capable of responding, together with the Territorial Defense and other subjects of the all-people's defense system, to its place and role in our society. This demands that our society continue to allocate considerable funds for its development and modernization, as is provided for by the agreement on allocation of (?5.8) percent of realized national income. The SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency have adopted the projected development of the People's Army for the 1981-85 period.

Djuranovic then emphasized that the preparations for the agreement on the bases of the plan, and the ratification of the Yugoslav draft social plan, proceeded from the basic orientation that the concept of development should be founded on the policy of economic stabilization.

Now a far different attitude towards the economic stabilization policy than that of previous years is obviously needed. The adoption of the agreement on the bases of the social plan and soon of the social plan itself, brings in a phase of determined and specific struggle to overcome the causes giving birth to instability and to create new, more stable conditions of socioeconomic development.

From the point of view of the realization of the economic stabilization policy there is an undoubted need for slower growth rates of joint and general consumption to be absolutely ensured, in relation to the growth of the social product. Stable reproduction trends can be expected only if a slower growth of noneconomic consumption, both joint and general, is guaranteed, and it is obviously necessary at the same time to reduce the part played in the social product by joint consumption.

The part of federal budget expenditure played in social production in the period 1976-1980 was 9.02 percent and for the coming plan period it is reduced to 8.59 percent, which confirms the stabilizing orientation in this area too.

It is agreed that 5.8 percent of the national income should be allocated to finance the People's Army up to 1985, and to finance social services in the economically underdeveloped socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo 0.85 to 0.73 per cent should be allocated; here there are also obligations in the sphere of disabled servicemen's pensions, so that the greatest part of budget expenditure at the federal level for the coming medium-term period has already been defined. Hence, the key question of how to ensure funds to carry out the agreed obligations from the federal budget without bringing into question the basic assumptions of stabilization policy is clear. In 1981, unfortunately, this requirement was not satisfied, for the increased expenditure of the federal budget is to a considerable degree sustained by increased duty incomes which have a direct inflationary influence.

Alongside further rationalization of consumption at the federal level, a solution should certainly be sought in specific amendments to the structure of the federation's sources of finance, and by means of increased contributions to the federal budget by the republics and provinces, by an abandonment of the orientation toward constant increase of the basic tax on trade, and by ceasing participation of primary issue to cover parts of the budget deficit and other inflationary sources. The agreements adopted on financing the most important federal budget expenditures have not removed the need to seek solutions to reduce the federal budget expenditure and to cut the inflationary effect by seeking new sources of finance.

The operation of the market, pricing policy and systems as exceptionally important factors of the economic stabilization policy and the development of socialist self-management in the entirety of social reproduction are of the greatest importance in the coming period.

The bases and frameworks of pricing policy in the coming medium-term plan should be defined more decisively by the requirements of economic stabilization, by the more forceful influence of economic laws upon the relation of prices, and by the deciding role of associated labor in pricing policy. It is essential to create conditions and to conduct a pricing policy which will guarantee that prices grow more slowly than in the previous plan period, that domestic prices do not rise considerably more quickly than those in the industrially developed countries with which we accomplish a large part of our economic exchange, and that the disparities in prices are gradually removed and relations in primary distribution are harmonized.

In the coming medium-term period, pricing policy should ensure conditions for more effective influence of world labor productivity on domestic productivity, and for more rapid differentiation of producers with regard to labor productivity, economic conduct of business activities, efficiency in disposing of social funds, adaptation to market requirements in respect of demand, prices, varieties, quality, delivery dates and so forth.

There is no doubt that in the course of the realization of the 1981-85 plan the most energetic efforts must be exerted to resolve the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the market, and all measures of economic policy and distribution policy should be invoked to struggle against high inflation.

It is essential to continue the policy of more moderate growth of all forms of consumption, which will continue the already-initiated positive tendency toward reducing pressure on income of work organizations, and hence toward reducing the pressure on price rises.

More organized and more efficient work on consistent application of the principle of distribution according to results of labor is necessary, whereby the growth of personal incomes would more fully accord with stabilization policy, that is with anti-inflationary policy, bearing in mind here that such a personal incomes policy is one of the most forceful elements in the struggle for economic stabilization and has to a considerable measure a positive influence on all social trends.

More necessary than hitherto is the struggle to strengthen social productivity of labor by means of development policy as a whole and by means of application of the system of self-managing social planning through joint developmental programs of labor, the division of labor, specialization and so forth, which is often the deciding factor in order that overall social production should be rationalized as an essential factor of stabilization of economic trends.

No administrative measures will be able to prevent the growth of prices and high inflation unless we start overcoming or essentially reducing the influence of sources of inflation. In this sense our basic orientation regarding a more moderate level of growth (?and) removal of structural disharmonies, and regarding intensification of development and strengthening of qualitative factors has primary importance.

Of the greatest importance in all this, however, is implementation of the law on prices and social control of prices, and it is especially important to sharpen the struggle for consistent application and affirmation of the criteria on formation of prices in self-managing agreements and social contracts, and alongside this to conduct a policy of gradual rise of prices where this is inevitable.

In the coming years it will be necessary to exert increased efforts and to develop more organized social activity for the better supply of the market as a whole and particularly of industry with basic raw materials and reproduction materials, with basic agricultural and food products and goods essential for citizens' everyday needs. This means more effective agreement-making by organizations of associated labor in the reproduction cycle, promotion of the practice of long-term agreement-making in the production-trading-consumption flow and considerable progress in the systems of material reserves at all levels.

It was established in the agreement on coordination and orientation of social reproduction trends that monetary and credit policy measures should be directed towards realizing joint interests and the goals of the economic stabilization policy, primarily by establishing better coordinated goods and money relations and by consistent realization of the orientations concerning slower growth of the money mass and credit than the growth of the social product. It was also agreed that money should be issued predominently in various forms of monetization of paper money, and that issue of funds should be gradually eliminated as a source for covering the budget deficit.

I consider that the time remaining until adoption of the social plan should be utilized as well and as rationally as possible in order to test once again, particularly in the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces the proposed goals, orientations, measures and policy in order that we might conclude by adoption of the social plan that we have decided on a realistic concept of social development for the next 5 years. This will then also be the best guarantee for successful realization of the goals set, and thereby also for further progress in our country's social and material development, for consolidation of self-managing social relations, of the system of socialist self-management and raising the standard of living [words indistinct], Veselin Djuranovic said in conclusion.

LCY APPOINTS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS COMMISSIONS

LD041524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--At its session held on 3 February 1981 the LCY Central Committee Presidium appointed members of the commissions for the preparation of the draft documents and for other preparations of the 12th LCY Congress.

"Commission for the Preparation of the Draft of the Political Report on the Work of the LCY Central Committee and on the Basic Characteristics of the Activity of the LCY: Stane Dolanc, Milorad Antevski, Mahmut Bakali, Milutin Baltic, Dimce Belovski, Alojz Benac, Rajko Robot, Rade Brajovic, Luka Brocilo, Tome Bukleski, Marko Bulc, Nikola Burcan, Angel Cemerski, Franjo Cordasic, Dane Cuic, Raif Dizdarevic, Zvone Dragan, Vaska Duganova, Sulj Dzanic, Risto Dzunov, Veselin Djuranovic, Predrag Djuric, Mirceta Djurovic, Majda Gaspari, Pavle Gazi, Becir Hoti, Mikola-Koca Joncic, Georgije Jovicic, Danilo Kekic, Rudi Kolak, Stipan Kopilovic, Miladin Korac, Ferhad Kotoric, Stefan Korosec, Omer Kurpejovic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Rudi Lepej, Nandor Major, Krste Markovski, Petar Matic, Vasa Milic, Dragomir Milojevic, Zivorad Misic, Milan Pavkovic, Dusan Pekic, Dragutin Lasc, Janko Pocuca, Dusan Popovic, Hamdija Rozderac, Hisen Ramadani, Ekrem Resulbegovic, Milorad Roganovic, Jakov Sirotkovic, Jelena Stanosevic, Francka Strmole, Nikola Sainovic, Bosko Siljegovic, Ali Sukrija, Gojko Ubiparip, Dobrivoje Vidic, Josip Vrhovec, Jovan Vujadinovic, Vuko Vukadinovic, Iztok Winkler and Mihailo Zvicer.

"Commission for the Preparation of the Draft of the Resolution of the 12th LCY Congress: Dusan Dragosavac, Dusan Alimpic, Vanco Apostolski, Streten Asanovic, Blagoje Babic, Vladimir Bakaric, Miroslav Belovic, Adolf Bibic, Milan Bjelogrlic, Ante Budimir, Dusan Ckrebic, Milan Daljevic, Emin Dobardzic, Aslan Fazlija, Nada Filipovic, Kiro Gligorov, Aleksandar Grlickov, Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, Fadilj Hodza, Vlado Janzic, Radomir Komatina, Petar Kostic, Sergej Kraigher, Bosko Krunic, Milan Kucan, Todo Kurtovic, Vukasin Maras, Zivan Marelj, Andrej Marinc, Ante Markovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Milena Matijevic, Munir Mesihovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Veljko Milatovic, Milos Minic, Istvan Molnar, Tomislav Nikolic, Dzavid Nimani, Mirjana Pajvancic, Dane Petkovski, Milka Planinc, Drasko Popovic, Mirko Popovic, Miran Potrc, Miljan Radovic, Milanko Renovica, Kurtes Saliau, Servet Saliu, Vojislav Srzentic, Bosko Stankovski, Metodije Stefanovski, Nikola Stojanovic, Dzemil Sarac, Franc Setinc, Mika Spiljak, Mijat Sukovic, Stipe Suvar, Arif Tanovic, Vida Tomsic, Dusan Veljkovic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Avgust Vrtar, Dusan Vukotic, Miodrag Vukovic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

"The Commission for LCY Organizational and Statute Questions: Branko Mikulic, Dimitar Aleksievski, Jordan Arsov, Musa Baljeci, Sefedin Batali, Ivan Brigic, Alojz Briski, Pero Cukon, Ljubomir Cupic, Boro Denkov, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Svetozar Durutovic, Slobodan Filipovic, Spiro Galovic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Stanka Glomazic-Lekovic, Krvoje Istuk, Martin Ivezaj, Silva Jereb, Kreso Jurcic, Rahmija Kadenic, Marko Kalodjera, Alojz Kikec, Djordje Kostic, Venceslav Kovacevic, Ivan Kukoc, Kamenko Markovic, Smiljka Milosevic, Milutin Pavlovic, Ilija Perisic, Franc Popit, Vladimir Sekulic, Slavko Sorsak, Dragoljub Stavrev, Stojan Stojcevski, Adil Sehovic, Kolu Siroka, Slavko Veselinov, Budimir Vukasinovic, and Marija Zvekic-Miskolci.

"Commission for Propaganda Activity and Information in the Preparations for the 12th LCY Congress: Dobroslav Culafic, Zivko Babic, Ismailj Bajra, Momcilo Baljak, Mirko Bozic, Nenad Bucin, Vukoje Bulatovic, Drita Dobrosi, Dusa Dusaj, Alojz Gojcic Fatima Hadzialic, Katalin Hajnal, Trpe Jakovlevski, Ljuben Jandrijevski, Slavojka Jankovic, Bosiljka Janjatovic, Fahri Kaja, Petar Karajanov, Milan Knezevic, Ismet Kreso, Vukasin Loncar, Ivan Lovric, Veljko Mladinovic, Radonja Milosavljevic, Tome Momirovski, Svetozar Oro, Sime Pilic, Branko Puharic, Joze Smole, Mihailo Saranovic, Zivan Vasiljevic, Ivan Vrbica, Dragoljub Vujica, Albina Tusar and Bora Zivgarevic.

"Commission for Organizational Preparations of the 12th LCY Congress: Milojko Drulovic, Ratko Butulija, Tome Drakulevski, Nenad Guzina, Emira Islamovic, Jaroslav Kobar, Fana Kocovska-Cvetkovic, Predrag Kojasevic, Vlado Kovacevic, Ivo Margan, Mijat Merdovic, Ivan Kahtigal, Miha Ravnik, Sinan Sahiti, Zdenka Skok, Vulnet Starova, Vitomir Sudarski, Djuro Trbovic, Ljubisa Vagner, Franjo Varga, Vukola Vasiljevic, Bruno Vuletic, Ludvik Zajc and Milovan Zidar."

The task of the commissions is to prepare drafts of the documents and other proposals lined with congress preparations within the deadlines laid down by the Presidium.

Presidium and LCY Central Committee members may take part in the work of any commission, as they wish.

KRAGUJEVAC LCY OFFICIALS EXPELLED FOR MISCONDUCT

LD041424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--After discussions in 540 basic organizations of the League of Communists, with about 20,000 members, Dr Borivoje Petrovic, president of the communal assembly, and Dragisa Dragojlovic, president of the communal executive council, were expelled from the League of Communists, in Kragujevac, an industrial town in the Republic of Serbia, last night. The communal conference of the League of Communists of Kragujevac, the highest party organ in the territory, also accepted resignations by two local officials of the League of Communists. Ljubisa Damjanovic and Miomir Colic, the president and the secretary of the communal committee of the League of Communists respectively, resigned at the request of a majority of members.

This is considered to have brought "the Kragujevac affair" to a close with party members resolutely condemning the conduct of the officials removed from positions who "privatized" their offices.

Discussions on the conduct of these officials were held also out of party organizations, at workers' rallies, and enterprises and in territorial organizations of the Socialist Alliance, which are composed of all citizens. In the discussions it was pointed to misuses of office by several communal officials, as well as to endeavours by some members of the communal committee of the League of Communists to belittle their responsibility. Attempts to reduce the cadre policy in the commune to accords in narrow leading circles were strongly opposed, and "personal leadership conduct" was condemned.

The epilogue of the discussions in Kragujevac, which manifested the unity of stands of party organizations, is characterized by more widespread feelings in the preparations for the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia and the 12th Congress of the LCY, in which full support is given to the deprofessionalization of political offices.

UNIVERSITY COMMUNISTS DISCUSS FORMER LECTURERS

LD040052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--The activity of a group of former lecturers at the philosophy faculty in Belgrade is increasingly taking on the character of open hostile attacks upon our system, its legal institutions and upon the policy of the League of Communists. This was stated at today's augmented session of the university committee of the League of Communists organization at Belgrade universities, at which session a review was made of a number of topical ideopolitical tasks of communists, and at the harsh condemnation and bitterness felt by communists, working people and students at the universities because of the hostile utterances and conduct of the group of former philosophy faculty lecturers was expressed.

In an introductory report, Dr Miroslav Djordjevic, president of the conference of the League of Communists organization at the universities in Belgrade, assessed that the group of former philosophy faculty lecturers, and individual members of it in particular, had recently intensified their political activity from well-known antisocialist positions. Having recalled the history and essence of the (?differences) and conflicts between the League of Communists and society, and this group, which started back in the middle sixties, Djordjevic explained that the Serbian Assembly had at the beginning of 1975, in accordance with the amendments to the law on higher education, adopted a decision on their suspension with pay.

Before this decision was adopted, many attempts were made to turn them away from their anti-self-management conduct, but all these attempts came to naught against their obstinacy. While they were on suspension with pay they received personal incomes the same as they had at the faculty. Last year, for instance, their personal income amounted to 7,802-13,177 dinars, depending on their academic status. At the same time, some of them, under the guise of "threatened" academic citizens, converted this wealth into cash abroad. In connection with this, Djordjevic cited the statement made by one member of this group, Professor Svetozar Stojanovic, during discussions in the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, to the effect that he earned an average of $15,000 a year.

During the 5-year period these former lecturers refused all attempts and offers of employment in various scientific institutes in Belgrade, and only one of them, (Trivo Indjic), accepted such an offer. This, in the words of Dr Djordjevic, confirms that we as a society in general behaved in the most humane way possible toward this group, but despite that they continued to act politically, not with a view to fighting for the continued development of science and free thought, but for a position on a par with the League of Communists.

As a result of changes in the law on higher education the length of suspension on pay was limited to 2 years and they were left with the possibility of gaining a new job or submitting a demand to be pensioned off within 6 months--three of the seven fulfilled this condition. However, they continue to receive material compensation and they will be treated in the same way as all working people on the list at the employment department. Regardless of this and their incomes gained abroad from books, articles and lectures, people who think like them have falsely presented their material position and tried to organize a so-called solidarity fund both here and abroad. In fact, this action was aimed at gaining political points. "They are offered the chance of earning income and do not want this, rather preferring to be martyrs, above all in front of their foreign helpers."

The president of the conference of the League of Communists organization at the universities then referred to the action of the former lecturers as authors of various petitions, requests and proposals in which they not only offended our sociopolitical workers, but also openly attacked our development up to now.

They tried to legalize their opposition platform by starting the JAVNOST journal but this initiative did not find support. Preparations are being carried out--together with individuals abroad--for founding a periodical called PRAXIS INTERNATIONAL, but many of the collaborators on the former PRAXIS refused their cooperation because of disagreement with the concept of the new journal.

Having found no support in the country, Dr Djordjevic went on, they therefore are increasingly turning to certain institutions abroad, chiefly foundations which assist anticommunist activity, and at various gatherings they attempt to show in a negative light all Yugoslav achievements and the development of self-management, insisting especially on showing Yugoslavia as a country in which freedom is stifled and in which a hypocritical policy is conducted. [Words indistinct] every honest person in our country asks the question, whom does this benefit and what is the aim of this? This is not scientific research; this is political struggle."

In recent declarations, the conduct of some members of this group has been acquiring openly hostile characteristics, and here the writing of Mihajlo Markovic and Ljubomir Tadic are particularly indicative. In Markovic's text entitled "After Tito" in the French periodical ALTERNATIVE, our overall development and the role of President Tito in it are openly attacked. All the elements and our entire self-managing system are assessed as being illusory forms of democracy, and the author openly advocates a "political elite which will possess power, but which will not use it in bureaucratic form." According to Markovic, this could only be those of like mind with himself, for they are the only ones qualified, whereas the present leadership is allegedly lacking "a large number of able and honest political cadre members." In this connection, Dr Djordjevic stated that Mihajlo Markovic had turned to a number of our comrades and has declared that this was not his article. He was advised to deny it in our and in the foreign press, but such a denial has not yet appeared. In Ljubomir Tadic's interview with the Vienna paper WIENER TAGEBUCH, the conclusion is reached that there is a general crisis in Yugoslavia for which the party leadership is to blame, and that this is "in fact the old dogmatic practice of Stalinism," or "dictatorship without a dictator."

Abandoning the illusion of theoretical discussion, they, in the words of Dr Djordjevic, enter into open political struggle, in which they try to sow seeds of doubt about the future of Yugoslavia and the values of our development. They find room for action in the real economic difficulties and the international situation and take advantage of this in the worst fashion. They do not refrain from blackening Comrade Tito's name, which every real Yugoslav pronounces with pride, either.

The League of Communists, Dr Djordjevic said, does not need such critics, that is, criticizers, since it is the greatest critic of our practice. "Because of this, all working people and students in the universities, as well as all our working people and citizens, are fully within their rights to be exasperated over such actions and behavior by people who have received personal income for 5 years without carrying out any kind of work obligations. As a sign of gratitude to this society and the working class, whom they still burden, they parade the prestige of our country among our friends, and even more among our enemies, who are more inclined to succumb to their insinuations."

Although the influence of this group is hardly felt in the Belgrade universities, communists, working people and students must once again dissociate themselves from such opposition and destructive activity. At the same time, according to Dr Djordjevic, we must settle accounts with all opportunists who still view kindly the increasingly more pronounced enemy activity of this group and we must carry out decisive ideopolitial differentiation between all their sympathizers and fellow-thinkers to the extent that they exist in individual faculties. There must be no place in the university for those who support them.

In this connection, Dr Djordjevic pointed out that all communists at the university must contribute to exposing this group's opposition activity, by spoken and written word, and communists at the faculty of philosophy--even though their former lecturers have lost their influence in the faculty--must watch out for all attempts by members of this group or their fellow-thinkers to regain their lost influence on the working people and students.

At the end of his speech Dr Miroslav Djordjevic, president of the conference of the League of Communists organization in the universities, referred to tasks relating to the ideopolitical training of communists, which is the precondition for any revolutionary action in all spheres of activity, particularly in the specific struggle for the policy and standpoints of the League of Communists in settling accounts with all exponents of enemy and anti-self-managing standpoints and attitudes.

The expanded session of the university committee in its 5-hour discussion endorsed the assessments made in the introductory report, on which all 16 participants in the discussion were united in their condemnation of the activities of the group of former lecturers at the philosophy faculty and in their assessment that this activity is gaining an increasingly more openly enemy characteristic and that communists in the Belgrade universities must be more decisive in exposing them.

According to Dr Vladimir Milanovic, the texts of Tadic and Stojanovic show a very subjectivist approach to Yugoslav history, which is presented as the work of only one man. This underestimates and offends our nations and nationalities, "the masses who were at both Igman and Sutjeska, who opted for self-management and who carry out self-management." But Tito is deep in the heart of all Yugoslavs and cannot be eliminated from there even by a group of "philosophers" or anyone else. Milanovic pointed out that he need to take care that the sharpening of the conflict with the group of former lecturers from the philosophy faculty "does not add grist to the mill" of bureaucracy and that the possibilities for well-intentioned and constructive criticism are not reduced.

Dr Prvoslav Ralic emphasized that it is quite clear that in this instance it is not a question of theory but of "the game of a vanguard political leadership which hides under the cloak of philosophy." Instead of contributing to the development of society in the struggle against bureaucratism, this group with unphilosophical motives "auctions off its own elitist type of Marxism." Finally, Ralic warned that "philosphy must be protected" as an activity and as thought from such political games, and he warned of the unsatisfactory state in philosophy publishing activity and the possibilities of evidence in this sphere.

Dr Radivoje Davidovic-Kepa asked whether it is possible to nurture true philosophy and yet carry out incorrect practice, and replied that in no way can a positive assessment be made of the philosophical work of this group. As early as 20 years ago it was clear what they were guided by in their philosophical standpoints, in which they opposed Marx to Engels and Lenin, and they proclaimed this second person the founder of Stalinism. As an illustration of the assertion that their enemy activity had a longer history, Davidovic cited excerpts from the Vienna journal EUROPRESSE RUNDSCHAU from 1975 in which Mihailo Markovic sets out standpoints which are perhaps even more inimical than in his latest text.

Vesna Janjic, student of the philosophy faculty, stated that students in this faculty were "distanced" from the events in which this group of former lecturers took part, but that for a long time they have not received answers to questions which they raised for it had been almost "a taboo subject." Lack of trust towards the students of the philosophy faculty had existed for a long time and led to their being passive at university and more widely in society.

Communists at the university who are involved in social sciences are, in the view of Dr Miladin Korac, rather passive towards the ideas and positions of the group of lecturers from the philosophy faculty and rarely have reacted by means of scientific criticism. In this connection, Dr Branislav Dimitrijevic, like several participants in the discussion, noted that there is still quite a degree of conformity so that, for example, a certain number of scientific workers "reluctantly" accepted an invitation to take part in the work of the university committee, and some had not even come to the meeting.

Krcun Dragovic, executive secretary of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said that such a parasitic group should not be considered as opposition to the League of Communists. He advocated in particular the intensification of ideological and theoretical work in the Belgrade universities so as to throw light on the directions of our development and the ways of resolving current economic difficulties. This is the best barrier to any opposition activity.

All the League of Communists basic organizations in the Belgrade universities will be acquainted with the work of the university committee and they will discuss their tasks in the struggle against anti-self-management and enemy forces.

BORBA PUBLISHES KANGRGA'S REBUTTAL TO ATTACK

AU042058 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 Jan on page 10 carries a 1,400-word reply by Milan Kangrga to the article by Nandor Major carried in BORBA on 15 December under the title "Some New Class Wants the Main Role." Referring to this article and the excerpts reprinted in Zagreb VJESNIK, Kangrga says: "Considering that the article mentions my name in a context (beginning with the very title of the article) which presents my entire public theoretical and social activities thus far in a completely distorted light and thus assaults my personality in general, I request that under the press law you publish the following reply to Nandor Major:

Kangrga presents his reply in six points. First, he asserts that "I do not consider myself and have never declared myself to be a 'new leftist,' but a Marxist and leftist," which can easily be proved by all that he has published.

Second, he declares that he is "not an opposition member either to the workers class (or the proletariat, for I am a part of the contemporary intellectual proletariat--hired workers) or to socialism and communism as conceived and thought out by Karl Marx." Kangrga adds he has "no confidence in a man who as a high official of the League of Communists and on behalf of the League of Communists advocates such and similar 'ideological positive' positions" as were published in BORBA on 17 December, where Major wrote that adherence to any scientific direction--"structuralism, functionalism, positivism or any basically progressive view of the world"--will be respected. Kangrga remarks that at the same time Major thinks "that it is necessary continuously to attack the so-called 'new leftists' (even those whom he invents, as he did in my case!)" while allowing others the freedom of creation. This is supposed to be "the consistency of the communist ideological struggle as it should reign in the League of Communists, represented here by N. Major! Very nice," Kangrga exclaims.

"Well, it seems N. Major does not know that precisely Stalinism is such a positivism and functionalism and structuralism (indeed, not just theoretically but very really and practically, i.e. above all politically!) And that they are all these because they fear historicism as the devil incarnate!" Kangrga concludes that "according to such logic, Stalinism and all the Western ideological-theoretical currents (directed against socialism and Marxism) not only do not bother Major" but in his view help build new relations in culture.

The third point made by Kangrga refers to "the old left." He reiterates that "the entire 'old left,' including the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY, has a Stalinist origin (and probably not 'refuge' as stated in Major's article) or to put it more precisely: Its historical origin--and this is not my 'invention' or some kind of political, petty political, carping, oppositional or antisocialist swindle on my part--but a generally known and simple historical fact. If however N. Major thinks and asserts differently, it certainly is something new and one should revise the entire history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia from its beginnings up to 1948 and write a completely new history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY (which would be very interesting)."

In the fourth point of his reply, Kangrga denies he ever advocated any "new class."

The fifth point concerns the attack on an unnamed young theoretician for asserting that bourgeois relations reign in Yugoslavia. Kangrga says it is elementary for socialism to struggle against "its own existing capitalist-bourgeois economic basis." "If, however, N. Major believes that we are already living in realized socialism (and what else could that be, according to Marx, but communism?!) then it is another matter. However, I do not believe that he will assert anything of that kind!"

The sixth point refers to Major's statement that some people "stand on anti-self-managing positions (although they sometimes make statements in the name of self-management)." Kangrga comments that "such a position, if mentally at all possible, resembles schizophrenia. For if somebody is against self-management, then any kind of statement in favor of self-management, or even theoretical elaboration and strengthening of self-management by him show a disintegration (or duality) of his personality."

The following "editorial note" is appended to Kangrga's reply: "Publishing Milan Kangrga's letter in full--it speaks by itself of the author's intolerance and exaggeration and in places has a very insulting tone--we feel obliged to express our disagreement with the content and the method of these polemics.

"The author is replying to a series of articles by Nandor Major in BORBA on current ideopolitical trends in culture and, as can be noticed at very first glance, sees himself in the context of the best traditions of a Marxist thinker, but to the man with whom he is in dispute he attaches such qualifications as 'schizophrenia,' 'disintegration of personality,' 'Stalinism does not bother him,' 'the League of Communists is represented here by N. Major,' and the like. Such 'arguments' really do not lead anywhere, and especially they do not lead to theoretical clarifications which are very dear to Milan Kangrga, as he himself says. Quotations pulled out of context, as is done by Kangrga on several occasions, are poor evidence of his being right.

"We are obliged on this occasion--for the sake of our readers--to state the following: The presentation of all the five articles by Nandor Major (which is to say the headlines and the subheads) was editorial work.

"Kangrga also blames the comrades of VJESNIK for reprinting an article from another newspaper. This at least is usual both in the world and in our country.

"Another thing in conclusion: Without waiting for the letter to be published in BORBA, Milan Kangrga dispatched copies of his article in a hurry to some other newspapers, with a remark or as he puts it, an 'addition.' Thus Milan Kangrga's reply to Nandor Major with this 'addition' was published by Belgrade KNJIZEVNA REC in its issue 2 days ago."

SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU041624 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jan--The republican Committee for Information reports that the [republican] Executive Council has discussed reports on cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the SFRY's neighboring countries, reports that deal with all aspects of the economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia with all the countries sharing borders with the SFRY.

The Executive Council is of the opinion that broad opportunities exist not only for developing Slovenia's cooperation with Italy, Austria and Hungary but also its cooperation with all other neighboring countries of the SFRY. The proposed directions for future cooperation between Slovenia and the SFRY's neighboring countries represent in this respect an appropriate basis for expanding comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation. It was especially emphasized that, by strengthening cooperation in border areas and the policy of open borders, we also create the conditions for solving the open problems concerning the position of Yugoslav minorities in the neighboring countries.

The Socialist Republic of Slovenia is developing cooperation with all the countries bordering the SFRY and the most intensive and complex is its cooperation with Italy, Austria and Hungary and their individual provinces and regions. The fact of these countries being Slovenia's immediate neighbors, the existing economic interests and opportunties and especially the existence of Slovene national communities in these countries are elements that have constantly encouraged these relations and advanced cooperation to its present volume.

The strengthening of comprehensive relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries. in which our national communities live, on the basis of common interests, creates conditions for positively solving the minority problems. Such problems are long-term problems that must be solved on the basis of the international obligations of those states, without making the strengthening of relations in other spheres of mutual cooperation dependent on those problems. The issue of the minorities' position must be constantly present in a constructive political dialogue within cooperation with those states, the Executive Council stressed.

The Executive Council believes that various forms of regional cooperation in the Alpine area, within which the Socialist Republic of Slovenia actively cooperates, offer special opportunities to assert certain interests of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, especially in the fields of planning the transportation infrastructure, energy, cooperation between the north Adriatic ports, area planning, environment and natural resources protection and cultural and scientific cooperation. Cooperation within the western Adriatic regional Alps-Adriatic economic community must be especially promoted in this connection. Although several stimulative measures have been implemented in the sphere of border economic cooperation that have influenced the development of that cooperation, our orientation has not been as yet fully implemented and will have to be even more strongly asserted in further accords between republics and autonomous provinces.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

LD042254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Feb (TANJUG)--The debate conducted at today's session of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council--which, during recent days, has been coordinating the standpoints of the republic's draft social plan for 1981-85 and of the accompanying agreements and laws--failed to achieve a united standpoint on the question of how many muncipalities should leave the circle of underdeveloped municipalities, that is, how many of them will be able in this 5-year period to utilize the special stimulatory republican policy funds.

The dilemma, as demonstrated on this occasion, is not an easy one to solve, for many municipalities which already have a valid "visa" to leave the company of the underdeveloped ones have not progressed far in their development, despite receiving significant funds in the last plan period.

There also remains the dilemma of whether municipalities which, after debate in the Serbian Assembly, from this year leave the group of the underdeveloped, should be assisted in the current plan period, in completing capacities which have been started, or in utilizing approved funds.

It was confirmed at the council session that the dilemmas chiefly appear because of limited funds. Were more funds provided in the republican balance sheets to stimulate development of the underdeveloped areas, standpoints would be more easily arrived at. As it is, with allocations of 0.5 percent of the social product in the republican economy, the same amount as allocated in the last period, any greater progress will be hard to achieve--as Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council stated. In this period, therefore, there will be a deviation from the principle whereby funds are equally allocated to all municipalities. [Word indistinct] they will be primarily directed to the least developed municipalities and for programs providing for greater food production, production of raw materials or energy. Special support will be given, as was stressed, to programs jointly (?worked out) by organizations from underdeveloped and developed municipalities.

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, yesterday received (Faruq 'Abd as-Samuray), newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Belgrade. Views were exchanged on the past development of cooperation in information between the two nonaligned countries and on the tasks facing the nonaligned countries in this field. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 81 p 6 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UK--Belgrade--modest results have been achieved thus far in joint entry of economic organizations of Yugoslavia and Great Britain in the markets of third countries. However, the joint interest is that economic cooperation should be further promoted and expanded. These assessments were made yesterday in the Yugoslav economic chamber at the beginning of a session of the mixed group of the Yugoslav-British Trade Council for joint entry in the markets of third countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 81 p 6 AU] Belgrade--successful business results of the Yugoslav and British firms on the international market, as well as the interest of the two sides in acquiring new business through joint activity, are a very good basis for partnership on the markets of third countries. For this reason, it is necessary in future to realize the interest of both countries to export more in that way. This will contribute considerably to the promotion of Yugoslav-British economic cooperation on a long-term basis. These assessments were made in the Yugoslav economic chamber yesterday at the conclusion of the second session of the mixed group of the Yugoslav-British Trade Council for joint entry in the markets of third countries. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 81 p 6 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--Belgrade--Yesterday, the 3-day talks between Yugoslav and Czechoslovak delegations ended with signing a protocol on exchange of goods and services in 1981. The protocol envisages that this year the volume of commodity exchange and services should reach $1.4 billion, or 6 percent more than in 1980. This figure also includes deliveries on the basis of agreements on mutual cooperation in the field of ferrous and nonferous metallurgy. Thus, the successful economic cooperation between the two countries is continuing. The greatest increase in mutual deliveries for this year is envisaged in the field of machine building and services, while trade in the chemical industry, consumer goods and in other fields will also be considerably increased. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 81 p 8 AU]